

MUSIC and SONG.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
 THE HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
 WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
 AT THE THEATRE ROYAL
 (CITY HALL)
 on the 26th and 27th FEBRUARY, 1923.

THE PROGRAMME WILL CONSIST OF
SOLO, CHORAL & ORCHESTRAL
 ITEMS
 BY THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

BOOKING WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England, 1920,
 with which is affiliated)

THE ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £5,000,000.
 SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP ... £2,594,160.
 RESERVE FUND ... £90,000.

Board of Directors

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 ALL agree that the best is the cheapest.
 EVERYBODY agrees that Watson's is a Whisky preserving the finest traditions of SCOTLAND'S BEST.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

OPERATING ALL LINES IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOWAN (KOREA) EAST OF MUKDEN.

SUMMER HOLIDAY RESORTS



IN SOUTH MANCHURIA AND CHOWAN.

HOSHIGAWA.—Finest Seaside Summer Holiday Resort in North China. Five miles from Dairen, but connected with the city by special motor and carriage road and electric tramway. Yamato Hotel (35 rooms) and 12 furnished bungalows in charming cliff garden. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Billiards, Orchestra twice a week. Capital place for children.

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 Codes: A.R.C. 4th Ed. A1 & 14th Ed.

CHINA HOUSE CHARGES.
 POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At Westminster Police Court on December 31st, before Mr. Chapman, William Henry Bennett (53), a merchant, of Crawford-street, Marlborough; Edwin Alexander Enever (50), engineer, of 77, Knightsbridge, S.W.; and Leslie Ernest Haynes (24), secretary, of Bedford-square, W.C., were again remanded on a charge of conspiring together and with others to cheat and deceive persons who could be induced to invest money in Humphry and Denman Co.

At the last hearing Mr. Eustace Fulton, for the prosecution, said that Humphry and Denman dealt in a number of subsidiary concerns supposed to be interested in mines in China, including a concern called the Hang Chow Co. They carried on business at 77, Knightsbridge, CHINESE MINES VENTURE.

At Westminster Police Court on December 22nd the case was resumed. Mr. Eustace Fulton appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. H. Marshall for Enever; Mr. Roland Oliver and Mr. G. D. Roberts for Bennett; and Mr. Walter Frampton for Haynes.

Charles Webster, a retired Major of the Indian Army, of 11, Dilton Road, Surbiton, said that in January he wrote to the Sino-British Association at 77, Knightsbridge, and received a letter from Humphry and Denman stating that a company had been formed with a capital of £100,000 to secure options upon 292 coal mines in the Yangtze Valley, in China. The letter added that these mines had been favourably reported upon by a well-known coal expert and they were informed that there would be no difficulty in selling one or two at a price which would return the capital invested in Humphry and Denman, and a handsome profit as well. They were also opening offices in all parts of China.

In a second letter they said that if he were suitable they would make a three years' contract with him at £1,000 a year and 5 per cent. commission and first-class expenses to China, but he would be required to invest £2,000. Witness said these letters were signed by Haynes, and the statements in them were repeated to him at an interview by the other two defendants.

INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

An appointment was made for an interview in London, and on or about February 22nd, witness met Enever, who said the new company had good prospects and an option over 292 coal mines in China, the concessions being all in order. Enever introduced witness to the defendant Bennett and Haynes, who also spoke about the great prospects of the company, a prospectus of which was shown. Haynes told him the Sino-British Association was a branch of Humphry and Denman. He lunched with Bennett, and some days later he dined with Enever at his flat at 77, Knightsbridge. Enever again said that there were splendid chances in the company and he had great influence in China, and witness agreed to find and invest £1,000. When he invested the money two days later Bennett was annoyed, and said: "Why should we let him in for £1,000?"

Witness signed an agreement, which provided he should have a salary of £500 a year as agent for the company, and providing that on his return from China the company would have the agent appointed director to one or more companies, and the director's fees should be credited as part of his salary, any excess over £1,000 to go wholly to the agent.

Having been put in charge of an account to learn company work, witness worked in the office for about six weeks, and then he received £42 a month for six months. After that Enever asked him to lend him £100 to start an artificial pearl company, and eventually £800 was lent on the security of 600 shares, and the return of the money was promised in three months. Witness went to 35, Duke Street to work with the pearl company.

Mr. Fulton: Was anything said about the change affecting your agreement?
 Witness: No. It was understood that I was still working for Humphry and Denman, Ltd. Enever said so. I met a Dr. Peachey at the pearl place at Duke Street, and we tried to start a mail business in the pearls. Lady Galloway was there too, but none of the defendants. The rent of the premises was supposed to be paid by the Financial Development Trust. Payments were made with great difficulty, and I paid £75 in rent and for electric light.

Mr. Fulton: Did the Sappho Pearl Company make any profit?
 Witness: No. It did a very small business. Enever said that the pearls were to be sold at three guineas a string. Eighty strings were sold at varying prices, but not at that price. They were supposed to come from a factory in Paris belonging to a man named Zygmund.

After six months, said witness, his salary ceased, as Humphry and Denman could no longer pay. When Enever failed to pay back the £800, witness made inquiries and found that he was an undischarged bankrupt.

Sir Richard Muir said the Hang Chow Company had been mentioned in the case for the prosecution. The directors of that company, gentlemen of the highest integrity, had instructed him to say that they had already taken steps to place before the Director of Public Prosecutions at the earliest possible moment a full statement of the facts in regard to that company. They expressed no opinion as to whether any fraud had been committed, but had said they had been committed they certainly had not been parties to it. Mr. Chapman again remanded all the accused till January 26th. Bennett on bail in £1,000, which he found. Bail for Enever was fixed at the same amount. (Continued at foot of next column.)

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ACTION.

The following reports are taken from the latest London papers:—
 M. Doumergue, the President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, has communicated to the Committee a letter from M. Griotet, the President of the Provincial Administration of the Industrial Bank of China, saying that "according to authoritative information in interested circles in London, if the Bill for the reconstruction of the Bank is not ratified by December 31st, the British Courts will order a declaration of bankruptcy of the London, Singapore and Hongkong branches of the bank."

The announcement that the branches of the bank in London, Singapore and Hongkong will be declared bankrupt are made in a letter addressed to the Commission by M. Griotet, the chairman of the company, which is at present administering the affairs of the B.I.C. M. Doumergue, the President of the Commission, made it clear that the Commission's report is ready, and is only waiting the presentation of that of the Finance Commission, presided over by M. Jeanneney. It is believed that M. Poincaré, the Prime Minister, is anxious to have the affair settled, and that steps will be taken to hasten the Parliamentary procedure so that the ratification of the reconstitution will be accomplished before the end of the year.

The Senatorial Commission has begun the examination of the Bill recently passed by the Chamber for the employment of the remainder of the Boxer indemnity for reorganising the Industrial Bank of China, etc. As soon as M. Jeanneney has completed his report the Bill will immediately be laid before the Senate for discussion, despatches from China showing the advisability of the Bill becoming law as promptly as possible.

On December 28th M. Jeanneney submitted a detailed report. M. Poincaré and M. de Lasteyrie, Minister of Finance, will be heard on the Bill by the Committee.

CHARGES AGAINST OFFICIALS.

The Examining Magistrate, on December 28th, interrogated the ex-directors of the bank who are already charged with breach of company law and against whom fresh charges are being brought. M. Pernotte, the ex-general manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, was also interrogated regarding the issue of shares of an Alsatian chemical products company.

THE CUSTOMS SURTAX.

RECOMMENDATION FOR USE IN PAYMENT OF FOREIGN LOANS.

The Peking Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News telegraphing on January 18th, said:—

A resolution recently passed at a meeting of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce opposes interference with the security of the consolidated domestic bonds and recommends that the date of the prospective international tariff conference be advanced so that it may be held in the early spring, and the proceeds of the two-and-a-half per cent. increase be made available as soon as possible for the security and service of foreign loans.

The earliest possible date for the conference would be February 28th. It is more than likely that it will actually be held in April.

This appears to have been at the bottom of the rumours which have been running through Chinese financial circles.

THE TRADE OF INDO-CHINA.

Commenting on the trade of Indo-China for 1921, the Acting British Consul-General, says: Hongkong and Singapore, easily came first in the value of their exports to Indo-China, the former with £1,243,092,000, and the latter with £1,111,092,000. The principal commodities imported from Hongkong in 1921 were gold leaf, porcelain, flour, raw cotton, tea, sugar, hardware, Chinese stationery, vermilion, cottons and fireworks, while from Singapore came gunny bags, sugar, betel nut, cottons, coffee beans, tapioca and mother-of-pearl. The chief imports from India were gunny bags, from China, pitch, sucking pigs and gold (bar and leaf); from the Netherlands East Indies, mineral oils and paraffin; and from the United States, oils, machinery and spare parts, carriages and automobiles.

PLATE GLASS WINDOW.

"Looking through my Toric lenses is like looking through a fine plate glass window," said an American lady, in the course of her remarks while in a tram-car the other day. She said just the right thing. It cost a bit more to build a plate glass window and it cost a bit more to make a pair of Toric lenses than the ordinary flat kind. Torics are more than worth the small difference in cost to you in the added comfort you derive from their use. Toric lenses of any prescription are manufactured by The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 49, Queen's Road, Central, ADVE. 1101.

Inspector Gillard opposing reduction on the ground of increasing complaints. Bail for Haynes was reduced to £500, in two instalments of £250 each.

INTIMATIONS

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

ESTABLISHED
 AMERICA 1841, EUROPE 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:
 65, Broadway, New York.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING.

Eighty offices are established in the principal cities of the world to provide commercial organisations and private individuals with a complete International Banking Service.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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PURCHASE OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Every Approved Banking Transaction.

R. P. BOYCE,
 Manager.

1st January, 1923.

THE KEYS TO GROW RICH.

THE CHINA INDUSTRIES

DEVELOPMENT BANKING

CORPORATION LIMITED.

DUNDELL STREET, gives to all its Depositors a Handsome Rate of Interest.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.00

INTEREST

For Fixed Deposits:—
 1 year ... @ 6 Per cent.
 9 months ... @ 5 1/2
 6 months ... @ 5
 3 months ... @ 4
 For Current Account ... @ 3
 For Special Deposit ... Personal Arrangement
 For Current Savings ... @ 4 1/2 Per cent.
 For Fixed Savings ... Regulations Obtainable.

CHIU CHU KEH,
 Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
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PROMPT SERVICE.

Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits. Inquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAI,
 Manager.

1922

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 6, DUNDRELL STREET, HONGKONG.

Foreign Exchange and General Banking

Business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bearing Interest at Rates of 3 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., per Annum respectively.

S. NG QUINN,
 Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1923.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

ICE CREAM.

WE hereby beg to remind our numerous Customers that their Orders for ICE CREAM must be placed 24 hours before delivery is required. (1883)

SMOKING, SAID, IS A HABIT.

SECURE YOUR REQUIREMENTS

FROM THE

HONGKONG ICEBERG STORE

AND HANT BECOMES A PLEASURE.

[83]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

"BUTTER IS ALL FOOD AND NO WASTE."

Use it in every way possible in preparing and cooking other foods.

By doing so you not only improve their favour, but add tremendously to their food value.

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR BUTTER."

Think of it as a vital food and not as a luxury.

The best obtainable Brands are—

DAISY AND DAIRYMAID.

Stocked by

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO., LTD.

INTIMATIONS

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at
 VICTORIA, HONGKONG,
 and known as
 Nos. 75 and 77, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
 To Be Sold
 by
 PUBLIC AUCTION,
 IN ONE LOT

ON
 MONDAY,
 the 29th day of JANUARY, 1923, at 3 P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers,
 at their Sales Room, Dundell Street.

PARTICULARS:

Nos. 75 and 77, Hollywood Road, Victoria, Hongkong. This property is situated on the Pico or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 82A.

There is a frontage on Hollywood Road of 50 feet 6 inches and on one side the premises abut on Aberdeen Street. The premises cover an area of 8,850 square feet or thereabouts.

The premises are held for the term of 99 years commencing from the 7th day of April, 1853, created therein by a Crown Lease dated the 27th day of February, 1852. The Crown Rent payable in respect of the premises is \$78.90 per annum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
 DUNDELL STREET, SOLICITORS, etc.

No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central
 or to
 Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 Auctioneers,
 Hongkong, 19th January, 1923. [851]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate
 No. 13, WING HING STREET,
 VICTORIA, HONGKONG.

To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee

By
 PUBLIC AUCTION,
 IN ONE LOT

ON
 TUESDAY,
 The 30th Day of JANUARY, 1923, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 At their Office, Dundell Street.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Section A of INLAND LOT No. 2186 and the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2186 being a leavenging lease. All of which premises are held for the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1918, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.

Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
 Solicitors,
 8, Des Voeux Road Central
 and
 Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 Auctioneers,
 1887

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. LAMBERT BROTHERS

have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

THURSDAY,

the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1923 at three

O'CLOCK P.M.

At their Auction Rooms

IN DUNDRELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTIES

Situate near 'Saigon' Street, Yaumati in the Colony of Hongkong and being Portions of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 OF SECTION D OF KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 49.

To be sold

IN THREE LOTS

Each Lot containing an area of 4,756 Square Feet or thereabouts and more particularly shown and delineated on a plan exhibited at the Offices of Messrs. DEACON, HARBSTON & SHENTON and at the Auction Rooms of the Auctioneers.

LOT 1.—Subsection 1 of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 as per plan.

LOT 2.—Subsection 2 of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 as per plan and

LOT 3.—Subsection 3 of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49 as per plan.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

Messrs. DEACON, HARBSTON & SHENTON,
 Solicitors,
 1, Des Voeux Road Central,
 or to
 Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 the Auctioneers,
 1885

WONG SIU WOON

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.

For LADIES, GENTS & CHILDREN.

Best Designs, Prices Moderate.

41, POTTINGER ST. Phone 1474.

IN THE FRENCH MIXED-COURT

CASE

Messrs. Hennessy & Cie. and Nolly Prat & Cie., acting through the person of Mr. Rondon, their General Agent for China and represented by A. du Pac de Marsoulles, and Me. Le Gouvellec, Barristers at Law.

JUDGEMENT.

Considering the petition of the Plaintiffs dated the 1st September, 1922.

Whereas, acting in pursuance of a regular order issued by this Court the French Police, assisted by the International Police, found during the search made on the 8th of September, 1922, at the godowns of M. Giesel, No. 1A, Chaofoung Road, and at the house at Yochow Road, cases of Vermouth bearing Nolly Prat's label and cases of Brandy bearing J. Hennessy & Co.'s label, also iron matrices for the purpose of stamping corks, boxes and percussion caps with the stamp J. Hennessy & Cie, Cognac;

Whereas, during a further search at the godowns, No. 1A, Chaofoung Road, was found the book of prescriptions for the counterfeit of liquors, also bottles of products which had served for the manufacture of the said infringement;

Whereas, a special laboratory has been established at the godowns of the accused; that the installation of such an office would be difficult to understand if it, for the case being, was only to be for the brewing of beer and for the decantage and filtration of wines and liquors which M. Giesel sold; that at this laboratory were large quantities of bottles of spiced mering for the manufacture of liquors, that precisely on the table of this laboratory there was found the book of prescriptions for the manufacture of the counterfeit spirits; that the first samples of the counterfeit of cognac and vermouth bear the dates of the 10th May, 2nd and 16th June, 1922; that on the 11th May, 1922, a bottle of Hennessy's cognac, purchased as sample, had been paid for by Giesel.

Whereas, on the 30th June, 1922, Giesel ordered from M. M. Clerici, Bedoni & Co. a 100 litres cask of "grappe di moscato" and paid the bill for that purchase on the 31st August; that the "grappe" comes in a certain part to the composition (80 litres) of the counterfeit Hennessy's cognac, as it appears from the book of prescriptions found on the table of the laboratory; that Mack and Battistuzzi claim, but without bringing proofs, to have bought 12 boxes of 12 bottles each or 45 litres of that product, that on the other hand, Giesel cannot supply any explanation of the use of the "grappe" purchased by him.

Whereas, Giesel himself confessed that spirits were manufactured in his godowns.

Whereas, the fabrication of the said cognac had taken place on the godowns of Giesel on the first floor and not in a hidden place; that it is positively impossible, as it appears from the book of prescriptions, that the 2,394 litres of liquid obtained, could be manufactured and bottled and the stamping of corks, capturing of bottles affected in six hours time, after the office hours; that one should remark that the hours of regular work of M. Battistuzzi, as chemist of M. Giesel, commenced precisely after five o'clock p.m., according to the agreement made by the former with M. Giesel.

That the haste to remove from the godowns the cases of cognac of the counterfeit mark shows clearly the desire to make it disappear, as quickly as possible, all the traces of the offence itself in case of an unforeseen search or even of an inopportune visit; that it proves by no means the innocence of the accused and constitutes a presumption more against him.

Whereas, Blumenthal started the negotiations with Giesel through the medium of his employees only after he found out that there was sold on the market false vermouth Nolly Prat which came, as per his informations, from the Giesel's establishment; that he pushed on with his search only on the reputation of that firm to falsify and counterfeit foreign wines and spirits; that having been brought by a third person to the godowns of M. Giesel at Chaofoung Road he bought there counterfeit products; that the manifest fact of the infringement and of the sale of the infringed products is more than abundantly proved.

Whereas, in short, Giesel could not be unaware of the manufacture of liquors and spirits made in his godowns at Chaofoung Road by his employees Mack and Battistuzzi; that he has partaken at least indirectly in this fraudulent manufacture by buying the products coming in the composition of the infringed products; that he cannot prove his good faith and cannot plead the exception of his ignorance; that he accordingly made himself guilty of the offence contemplated and punished by the articles Nos. 243, 246 and 250 of the Provisional Criminal Code of the Chinese Republic.

Whereas, M. Li Gneu Koueng, watchman of the godowns belonging to Giesel, No. 1A, Chaofoung Road, has admitted to have stored up in his house of Yochow Road the infringed products, that by so doing he made himself accomplice of the offence charged to Giesel; whereas, however, he was in the employ of Giesel and taking in consideration his position and the Chinese state of mind, there should be applied to him the benefit of extenuating circumstances.

Re—the motion of the plaintiffs J. Hennessy & Cie.

Whereas, it has been proved that the products of the Plaintiff have been fraudulently infringed by the defendant and his employees; that the manufacture of this infringement has been made at the godowns of Giesel, that means in the premises where he had access every day and at any time and where he could and should realize the actions of his employees.

That all the facts of the case points to his imprudence and neglect also to his culpability and responsibility.

Whereas, the Hennessy's mark has acquired since a very long time on the Chinese market a first class position owing as much to its old reputation as to the quality of the products, that the offence committed by Giesel has caused to the mark a great moral and pecuniary prejudice by the depreciation of the value of the merchandise; that he ought to give and amends therefore.

Re—Nolly Prat & Cie.

Whereas, it has been proved that Giesel and his employees have manufactured and sold vermouth bearing the label of Nolly Prat; that the defendant could not be unaware that the product so sold was a rough imitation of the products of the plaintiffs, since it has been agreed between the Bank consignor and the defendant that the product thus consigned could be sold only after the labels fraudulently affixed on the bottles have been changed.

Whereas, the mark of Nolly Prat has a universal reputation and has acquired a place of the very first order on the Chinese market by the excellence of its products; that the actions charged to Giesel were of a nature to bring certain discredit to the mark of the plaintiff among the deceived customers; that the plaintiff from this fact sustained a great moral and pecuniary prejudice by the depreciation of the value of the merchandise; that he Giesel ought to give and amends therefore.

Whereas, besides one should severely repress all actions of the same nature as those charged to Giesel; that these actions greatly harm the small Chinese merchants who deal with imitations and infringements sold by the defendant; that their clientele deceived on the quality of the products sold by them, diminish from day to day; that one should put an end to such facts and bring same to the knowledge of the public through the press.

Therefore and without taking otherwise in consideration the says and motions of the parties.

The Court Judging in equity after consultation.

In Criminal.

By the application of the Articles 243, 246 and 250 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code.

Sentences Giesel to three years' imprisonment and says that this punishment shall be commuted by a fine of Tls. 3,000.

Confiscates, to be destroyed, all the instruments having specially served for the fraudulent manufacture of the infringed wines and spirits.

Sentences, likewise, Li Gneu Koueng to a fine of Tls. 300.

IN CIVIL.

Sentences Giesel to pay as damages to:

Messrs. Hennessy & Cie. the sum of Tls. 5,000 and Messrs. Nolly Prat & Cie. the sum of Tls. 10,000.

Confiscates in favour of the plaintiffs the counterfeit products which have been seized and says these goods shall be destroyed.

Orders, at Giesel's expenses, the insertion in extenso of the present judgement in three organs of the Chinese press and in three of the foreign press of Shanghai, at the selection of the plaintiffs.

Authorize besides, likewise at the defendant's expenses, the insertion of an abridgment of the present judgement in an organ of the Chinese and foreign press of Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, says that the cost of each insertion cannot exceed \$100.

Sentences the defendant to restate to the plaintiffs, likewise as damages, the sum of \$1,000 paid to the employees of M. Giesel, the said sum to be considered as costs occasioned in the search of the infringement.

Besides, sentences him to the costs of the present case, same to be Tls. 500.

Judgement delivered at Shanghai the 20th of October, 1922.

Signed P. CREPIN

NEH YONG CHING.

SPORT. FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS.

INTERPORT TRIAL.

Blues 2 Whites 2

HONGKONG CHALLENGE SHIELD.

First round, Seniors.

H.M.S. Durban 1 H.M.S. Titania 1

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION I.

H.M.S. Titania 9 Hongkong Police 0

South China "B" 2 St. Joseph's 0

Wardens 1 United A.C. 0

H.M.S. Durban 1 Kowloon 1

INTERPORT TRIAL.

A good attendance lined the ropes on the Club ground and the stands were comfortably filled, the Chinese being well represented. The weather was ideal.

Early in the game the Whites were dangerous and Hill was called upon to save from Valentine at the other end.

White forced a corner and Omar dropping the ball in front of goal, Hill punched away. The Blues took the lead early through Dr. Valentine who beat Swan with a low cross shot. The game continued slightly in favour of the Blues and Wynne and Grant defended well.

The Blues' wing men were putting in some fine work but their centres were well cleared by Swan. Begg beat Grant and went in, but Swan saved at full length, but before he could regain his feet Forsyth received the ball and sent it high into the net and the Blues were two up.

Forbes sent England away on the wing and from the latter's centre Valentine trapped the ball, but was slow, and Gerard cleared. Swan was well tested with shots from the wings and one from close range by the doctor. The next visit of the Blues found Begg offside, but Barlow receiving sent in a shot from twenty-five yards' range which Swan cleared. Whites forced a corner and England placing well, Ip Kau met the ball and sent it down goalwards, but Chan So charged down the shot. Wynne intercepted a pass meant for Chan, but the South China player came down the wing and sending over, Forsyth headed over the bar from close range. Chan Kwong Young ended up a run down the wing by sending hard to Swan who cleared in great style.

Good work by Ip Kau opened the score for Whites; beating Chan So well out he went on to beat Hill with a low shot. Just before the interval, Hudson, who had been playing a fine game, twisted his knee and had to retire. Half-time: Blues 2, Whites 1.

After the change of ends, Bradshaw of the Titania came out in place of Hudson, while Ip Kau and Burnett changed places in the Whites' attack.

The Whites were the first to attack and Burnett got through, but finished weak. Begg sent in a hard drive but the ball struck the crossbar and rebounded to play. Begg was penalised for dropping Swan, and at the other end Omar tried to pass Chan So but was robbed of the ball and the Blues going down, Forsyth sent the ball over the top from a pass by Chan. Forbes sent England away and the latter centering, Ip Kau shot wide.

A good movement by the Whites was spoiled through individual play in earnest, but Swan ran out and cleared a forward pass from Forsyth and the goalkeeper falling on the ball, Begg and Forsyth left over him. A free kick relieved and England sent over a shot that beat Hill, but Barlow cleared from the goal line. The Whites put on pressure and a tussle between Gerard and Ip Kau sided in favour of the South China player who got the ball and beat Hill with a shot from close range, making the score two all. The Whites were out to take the lead and Ip Kau forced a corner, Omar sending in a perfect shot from the flag, Hill was lucky to get the ball away. Valentine (Club) and England played well on the wing for the Whites, but Gerard stopped them from becoming too dangerous. With the Whites pressing, the final whistle sounded leaving the game drawn, two goals all.

For the Blues the whole forward line showed good combination and they have been selected on blue to represent the Colony in the coming Interport.

The fault of the inside men, especially Begg and Forsyth, is their erratic shooting. Both the wing men have a good turn of speed and they centre accurately. The middle line, of which Stewart is the mainstay, put in a hard work and prevented the Whites' attack getting down.

Hudson and the misfortune to put his knee out just before the interval. Bradshaw, who came on after the interval, was often to the fore, although he was up against a good wing and had previously played in a shield match that afternoon.

Gerrard and Chan So are an ideal pair of backs; each have a very strong kick and a good turn of speed. Hill in goal did not have much to do, but did that little well. The two shots that beat him he had no chance to stop.

For the Whites, the forwards were good individually, but as a life they were not fair. The inside men were out to score, but, being opposed to such a good pair of backs, they should have made the game more open. Omar didn't get much to do as most of the play was in the centre and on the left wing England played a good game and some of his centres should have been improved upon. Valentine was good but Hudson kept him under in the opening half. Burnett kept the ball to himself too much and was beaten. He had a few shots at goal from long range but they had little sting in them. Ip Kau was inclined to be selfish although he scored the two goals for his side. Wynne and Grant played a sound defensive game and the Tamar man showed great improvement on his forty in the first trial game. Swan had beat to do in goal. The first shot that beat him he knew nothing about, while the second goal was scored while he was on his knees having just saved a rapping shot from Begg.

The teams—Blues—Hill, Gerrard and Chan So; Hudson, Stewart and Barlow; Chu Kwong Young, Forsyth, Begg, Dr. Valentine and Chan Kwong Yiu. Whites—Swan, Wynne and Grant; McLaren, Forbes and Leung Yuk Tong; Omar, Ip Kau, Burnett, Valentine and England.

Before, Mr. Smith, Linesmen, Messrs. Fairburn and Spencer.

The Selection Committee met in the Club stand at the close of the game and selected the players to represent the Colony against Shanghai in the coming Interport match. It was proposed to put the team on trial against a Navy eleven on Wednesday 7th February, when a game of fifty minutes' duration will be played on the Club ground, kick off, 6.15 p.m. For the final trial it was proposed to put the team against the Hawks on the Club ground on Saturday 10th February, kick off 4.15 p.m.

The following players were selected:—Goal: Swan (Police); backs: Gerrard (Club) and Chan So (South China); half backs: Hudson (Tamar), Stewart (Club) and Leung Yuk Tong (South China); forwards: Chu Kwong Young (South China), Forsyth (Club), Begg (Club), Dr. Valentine (Police) and Chan Kwong Yiu (South China).

Reserves: Back: Wynne (King's); half backs: McLaren (Police); forwards: Valentine (Club) and Ip Kau (South China).

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

H.M.S. "TITANIA" v. H.M.S. "DURBAN"

Playing their postponed match in the first round of the Challenge shield competition, these teams played a drawn game of one goal all.

Owing to the trial game on the Club ground this match started at 2.30 p.m. The Durban kicked off and were the first to attack but offside against Miller relieved. Play settled in midfield for a time as both were playing a sound defensive game. Miller broke away on the Durban's right but hands against relieved. The Titania then took up the attack but Grice was pulled up, for offside close in. Woodson sent the ball over the top from long range and Bates dallied with the ball and was beaten. Half time no score.

From the restart the Durban got well away but Miller overran the ball and it rolled out of play. Yeoman missed from close range and Miller after a fine run down the wing passed the ball back and a defender handled just inside the penalty area. Darlison was entrusted with the kick and he made no mistake, although Phillips threw himself full length in his endeavour to stop the ball.

With a goal against them, the Titania warmed to the occasion and forced a corner, Grice sending the ball over the bar from a well placed corner kick. Lawrence saved from long range but the Titania came again and during a scramble in front of the Durban's goal, Grice got the ball into the net and made the score equal. The Durban forced a corner and Miller dropped the ball well in, but Holden was guilty of pushing Bates and lost a good chance for his side.

The Durban came again and Phillips stopped the ball near the post. With Grice going down the wing the whistle sounded for time and the game ended in a draw of one goal all. The replay will take place on the Navy "A" ground on Wednesday next at 4.15 p.m. and should the scores be equal at the call of time, ten minutes' extra time each way will be played. Should a definite result then be obtained the winners will meet the Hawks in the second round next Saturday.

The teams—Titania—Phillips; Lanning and McGarrigle; Bone, Weedon and Bradshaw; Grice, Rogers, Emery, Stocks and Bates. Durban—Lawrence; Romayne and Kings; Pring, Holden and Keating; Miller, Watkins, Darlison, Yeoman and Juniper.

"TITANIA" RESERVES v. POLICE RESERVES.

At Sookunpo, the sailors had an easy win over the Police by nine goals to nil. At the interval the sailors were leading by five goals. Gale (2) Keefe (3) and Ball (4) were the scorers.

SOUTH CHINA "B" v. ST. JOSEPH'S.

Playing at home the St. Joseph's team lost their unbeaten certificate when they went down to the "B" team by two clear goals. South China were well supported on the line and it was soon evident that they were out to win. After five minutes' play Kwok Po Kan opened the score, and with another ten minutes' play Ip Kau had put them further ahead. St. Joseph's had their share of attacking but could not finish. South China failed to add to their score from a penalty and the game ended in a win for the "B" team by two goals to nil.

KOWLOON RESERVES v. "DURBAN" RESERVES.

On the Navy "A" ground these teams played a drawn game of one goal all. The Durban were the better team and early in the game forced several corners from one of which Riddle opened the score for them. The teams changed over with the sailors leading, but before the close, Ollier scored for Kowloon from a penalty and the teams shared the points.

"WARDERS" v. UNITED. A.C.

Playing at home, the United went down to the Warders by a goal to nil. The Warders gained a corner which was cleared and the United, getting down Urganhart, missed in front of an open goal.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUN YAT SEN AND THE SOVIET.

CHINESE CONDITIONS UNFAVOURABLE TO COMMUNISM.

SHANGHAI, January 27th.

A statement issued by Sun Yat Sen and M. Joffe (Soviet Envoy to China) says that, following cordial conversations at Shanghai, both agreed that Communism or even a Soviet System, cannot at present be introduced into China, because the conditions are unfavourable for its success.

SMOOTH TALK BY SOVIET ENVOY.

M. Joffe declared that the Soviet is ready to negotiate with China on the basis of renunciation by Russia of all treaties and concessions which Tsardom imposed on China, including the Chinese Eastern Railway Treaties.

Pending a competent Russo-Chinese conference, the existing railway management should be temporarily reorganised by an agreement between the Russian and Chinese Governments. M. Joffe emphasised that the Soviet did not intend to pursue an imperialist policy in Outer Mongolia, or cause it to secede from China.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen agreed that the evacuation of Russian troops from Mongolia is, at present, not in the interests of China, owing to the Peking Government's inability to prevent a recrudescence of White hostilities against Russia from Chinese territory, leading to a grave situation than the present one.

SUN YAT SEN EN ROUTE TO CANTON.

M. Joffe leaves for Japan and Dr. Sun Yat Sen for Canton to-day.

OPTIUM IN CHINA.

SIR J. JORDAN OPPOSED TO LEGALISATION SUGGESTION.

LONDON, January 27th.

Sir John Jordan is of the opinion that the suggestion made by Sir Francis Aglen to legalise the opium traffic is retrograde, and he was glad to see that the Chinese who were present at the meeting deprecated it. He said that the demoralisation of the outdoor staff of the Customs was a small matter compared with the demoralisation of China. The Government as Peking was naturally anxious to exploit any source of revenue which would help it to prolong its precarious existence, but he trusted there was still enough public opinion left in China to resist a relapse, which would stigmatise the Chinese for all time as an opium-ridden race. If China is not dead to all sense of self-respect, the mercantile classes and those valuing the reputation of their country would rise up and lay the Peking Government know that it did not represent the best opinion of the country. He emphasised that world opinion, especially that of Great Britain and the United States could exercise a powerful effort in this matter, and hoped there would be an unmistakable expression of such opinion in order to fortify the large class in China wishing to make good the reform of 1907-17.

SIR F. AGLEN EXPLAINS HIS VIEW-POINT.

PEKING, January 27th.

Referring to Sir John Jordan's views regarding opium legalisation, Sir Francis Aglen states that, as after fifty years of opium prohibition and repression, backed by the full weight of imperial authority, China in 1858 was obliged to take the retrograde step of legalising the traffic, so he believes that she will again be forced by the rapidly increasing demoralisation growing out of the vast illicit trade, to retrace her steps. Sir Francis Aglen in nowise advocates legalisation for the purpose of revenue, but as the only practicable means of controlling, and finally suppressing the trade.

U.S. AMBASSADOR AT TOKYO.

LEAVES FOR AMERICA WITH INTENTION OF RESIGNING.

TOKYO, January 28th.

Mr. Warren, the American Ambassador, has left for America on the s.s. President Pierce. He intends resigning after he reaches Washington. Mr. Hugh Wilson has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.

"RUBBER INDUSTRY."

U.S. GOVERNMENT FAVOURS ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, January 28th.

It is stated at White House that the Government is favourably inclined towards facilitating the establishment of the rubber industry in the Philippines.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "DAILY BULLETIN"]

JAPANESE LEGATION AT THE VATICAN.

VEHEMENT OPPOSITION OF BUDDHISTS.

TOKYO, January 28th.

The Budget provision for a Japanese representative to the Vatican is eliciting vehement opposition from Buddhists throughout the country.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement declaring that the proposed Legation is entirely diplomatic and in no way has it any religious aspect.

The statement also declares that Japan's advancing world position necessitates keeping in touch with such an important centre, and it recalls the historical Papal and Japanese diplomatic exchanges.

(Continued on next column.)

Before the interval, Bland scored for the Warders and the United, failing to respond were beaten by a much better team.

RUSSIAN REFUGEE SHIPS.

VESSEL WITH FLEET FUNDS DESERTS.

MANILA, January 26th.

Seven of the Russian refugee ships are now at Mariveles quarantine station. The passengers on the last two arrivals say that two of the largest vessels in the fleet, contrary to Admiral Stark's orders, headed for the north after signalling that they needed coal.

The whereabouts of these two vessels are unknown.

The other three vessels of the fleet have also been lost track of.

One of the boats that turned back was formerly the flagship of Admiral Stark, who transferred to a smaller craft as an example of bravery to the other refugees who disliked sailing on little boats on the voyage.

According to Colonel Mixer, head of the Red Cross in the Philippines Islands, most of the money donated at Shanghai, upon which Admiral Stark counted to pay the way of the refugees for two months, was on board one of the boats that put back.

Ten women are entering hospital at Manila, as they are about to become mothers.

ONE VESSEL WRECKED OFF FORMOSA.

MANILA, January 26th.

One of the Russian refugee ships has been wrecked off Formosa, but there is no confirmation.

Governor-General Wood, after visiting Mariveles, said that he would ask the Washington Government to allocate a portion of the Russian Relief Funds voted by Congress to the refugees.

Governor-General Wood has asked all the Chambers of Commerce to take up the question of relief.

Meanwhile, the Russians will be received as refugees in transit.

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FOR SALE—CONTENTS of Three-Roomed Flat, Nearly New, available End of February. Owner leaving Colony. Price Moderate. Reply Box V.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [15]

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CRICKET.

FIRST LEAGUE.
HONGKONG C.C. v. R.G.A.

The Royal Garrison Artillery met with a heavy defeat at the hands of the Hongkong Cricket Club on the latter's ground on Saturday.

The home team batted first, and at the fall of the third wicket for 231 declared the innings closed. H. Owen Hughes was at the top of his form, and hit up a brilliant 128 not out. He was for the bowling and met the ball every time, knocking up 23 fours in the course of the innings. The soldiers were minus the aid of Major Halford, who was absent. Out of their total of 110, the highest score was a 23 made by Gunner Pomfret. Taking the match all round, the soldiers appeared to be completely outclassed.

Scores:—

H.K.C.C.	R.G.A.
D. B. Peat, b. Holloway	11
D. E. G. Nicholson, c. Stevens, b. Pomfret	15
H. Owen Hughes, not out	128
T. E. Pearce, b. Matthews	36
G. H. Piercy, not out	30
Extras	21

Total (for 3 wickets, dec.)—231

R. Hancock, F. H. Farthing, R. W. Wild, L. J. Davies, L. D. McNicoll, and J. H. Crawford did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Sergt. Holloway	9	1	66
Gnr. Pomfret	8	0	47
Gnr. Davies	5	0	33
Major Matthews	5	1	39
Capt. Oliver	3	0	25

*Bowled 4 wickets.

R.G.A.

Capt. Oliver, c. and b. Owen	17
Hughes	18
Lieut. J. A. Chester, b. Piercy	13
Major Matthews, c. Crawford, b. Piercy	31
Gnr. Pomfret, c. Crawford, b. Piercy	23
Lieut. J. A. Parkes, b. Piercy	9
Sergt. Holloway, c. Peat, b. Piercy	1
Capt. Bensley, c. Davis, b. Piercy	1
Sergt. Major Williams, c. and b. Peat	0
Peat	0
Sergt. Stevens, not out	3
Gnr. Davies, c. and b. Piercy	17
Major Halford, absent	0
Extras	2

Total—110

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
F. H. Farthing	8	0	33
H. Owen Hughes	8	2	15
G. H. Piercy	7.3	1	30
L. D. McNicoll	5	1	12
D. B. Peat	2	1	18

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

CIVIL SERVICE 2ND v. KOWLOON C.C. 2ND.

This match resulted in a comfortable win for Kowloon, who were the visitors. The Civil Service batted first, and put on 41 runs before the first wicket fell. After this, however, a rot set in, and six wickets yielded only nine runs. Sandford knocked up a steady 31 before his wicket fell to Weaver, while Dinsley and Harper scored 22 and 15 respectively, and these were the only scores worth mentioning. Weaver's bowling was deadly, and before the innings was closed he had accounted for five wickets for 16 runs. The other five were taken by Bailton for 31.

For the Kowloon C.C. F. Wheeler hit up a fast 58 which included eleven 4's. E. J. Edwards made a good 31 not out, and the whole side batted fairly evenly. The innings was declared closed when the score stood at 188 for seven.

Scores:—

CIVIL SERVICE 2ND.	KOWLOON 2ND.
Harper, c. Bailton, b. Weaver	15
Sandford, b. Weaver	31
Dinsley, c. Overy, b. Bailton	22
Watson, c. Weaver, b. Bailton	1
Hill, b. Weaver	1
Cullip, b. Bailton	0
Fincher, b. Weaver	1
Cowan, c. Brown, b. Bailton	0
Tacchi, b. Weaver	8
Savage, c. Jack, b. Bailton	0
Oswick, not out	6
Extras	2

Total—187

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Petheram	5	0	21
Brown	4	0	17
Weaver	9	5	16
Bailton	9	0	31

KOWLOON 2ND.

N. L. Bailton, run out	1
B. Petheram, c. Hill, b. Cowan	25
F. Wheeler, st. Sandford, b. Hill	58
A. O. Brown, c. Hill, b. Dunkley	20
E. J. Edwards, not out	31
W. L. Weaver, b. Sandford	4
J. M. Jack, c. and b. Cullip	7
J. Connolly, not out	7
Extras	10

Total (for 7 wickets)—168

Overy, Horridge and Green did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Dunkley	9	0	43
Fincher	3	1	24
Cowan	8	1	20
Savage	3	0	13
Hill	3	0	21
Sandford	3	0	11
Cullip	3	0	13

POLICE v. QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This match at Happy Valley resulted in a narrow win for the College by 146 runs to 132. The Police batting was steady, but uninteresting, and no outstanding scores were made. Queen's College was only pulled out of danger by Curreen and Madar, who scored 33 and 45 respectively. With the exceptions of S. D. Ismail (16), and S. A. Ismail (12), the rest of the team batted very weakly, and seven wickets included four "ducks," and mounted to only 11 runs.

Scores:—

Police.

L. C. F. Alexander, c. Ismail, b. Minu	15
R. Earnshaw, c. Hassan, b. Minu	1
N. J. Watts, c. T. Singh, b. Fletcher	31
J. Simpson, b. Madar	0
A. Reynolds, b. Madar	33
C. Earnshaw, c. and b. Madar	1
B. Thorpe, c. Madar, b. Fletcher	16
A. Baker, not out	8
C. J. Kelly, c. Singh, b. Fletcher	0
S. Garrad, b. Minu	12
F. Gross, c. Ismail, b. Madar	0
Extras	15

Total—132

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
A. H. Madar	11	0	38
Minu	43	0	24
Fletcher	11	0	49
M. P. Madar	2	0	5
Curreen	3	2	1

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

H. P. Madar, run out	3
S. A. Ismail, b. Watts	12
S. D. Curreen, b. Alexander	53
A. H. Madar, run out	45
J. C. Fletcher, c. and b. Alexander	4
S. D. Ismail, b. Kelly	0
R. Minu, c. Thorpe, b. Kelly	0
S. H. Ismail, b. Kelly	15
S. R. Bux, c. Thorpe, b. C. Earnshaw	4
M. Hassan, b. C. Earnshaw	0
T. Singh, not out	0
Extras	10

Total—146

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
C. Earnshaw	8	0	28
N. J. Watts	6	0	28
C. Alexander	10	1	40
U. Kelly	4	0	14
R. Earnshaw	5	0	14

CRAIGENGOWER v. HONGKONG C.C. 2ND.

The above match resulted in an overwhelming victory for Craigengower. They started well with a century by T. E. Lawrence, who then retired. Lawrence was playing steadily, and took every ball in the way it should have been taken. The batting of the visiting team was very moderate, 20 being the highest score made by one man. Evans was the best performer with the ball, and at the close of the match had taken four wickets for seven runs.

Scores:—

CRAIGENGOWER.

T. E. Lawrence, not out	100
T. Grimes, c. Hollands, b. Chalona	38
Lieut. D'Arcy Evans, l.b.w.	9
Way	0
A. M. Omar, b. Dorkins	6
J. Abbas, b. Hollands	0
B. S. Barry, c. Wilson, b. Hollands	0
P. A. Dixon, run out	12
G. White, b. Hollands	9
W. Hall, c. Perrin, b. Way	1
A. A. Paice, b. Hollands	14
B. Musket, not out	20
Extras	10

Total—220

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Dorkins	8	1	50
Way	9	0	57
Hollands	8.5	1	57
Chalona	8	0	43

H.K.C.C. 2ND XI.

H. E. Hollands, b. Lawrence	17
E. W. Alderson, c. Omar, b. Paice	18
Wilson, c. Berry, b. Omar	4
F. Syme Thompson, b. Dixon	19
R. Chalona, b. Dixon	16
W. Brackbridge, b. Evans	10
J. R. Way, c. White, b. Evans	20
C. W. Massin, c. Dixon, b. Evans	8
B. Cowley, b. Evans	0
G. M. W. Dorkins, not out	8
N. J. Perrin, c. Musket, b. Omar	1
Extras	4

Total—153

Bowling Analysis.

O.	M.	R.	W.
Omar	8	3	32
Paice	5	1	13
Lawrence	4	0	33
Dixon	4	1	18
Evans	4	1	17

KOWLOON C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The Kowloon C.C. were badly beaten on their own ground by the Civil Service, the score being 74 as against 151. The home team were not fielding a very strong side, and the first seven wickets fell for 28. The Civil Service had A. E. Wood to thank principally for their victory, for he hit up a good 58 in a dashing style, his score including one six and eight fours. The bowling all round was not brilliant, the best average being that of P. J. Ling who took five K.C.C. wickets for 23 runs.

Scores:—

K.C.C.

Capt. Spinks, b. Ling	3
B. D. Evans, l.b.w. Ling	0
R. E. Lindell, b. Red	1
E. F. Spinks, b. Red	0
H. H. Benson, b. Hamilton	20
G. A. V. Hall, c. Wood, b. Ling	2
J. P. Robinson, b. Red	3
Extras	1

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GOLF.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

The annual golf match between teams drawn from St. Andrew's Society and St. George's Society took place at Fanling yesterday in ideal weather. The results were as follows.

SINGLES.

Scotland.	England.
A. B. Stewart	Major H. G. Gandy
T. W. Hill	H. R. Buckland
R. D. C. Morgan	R. A. Camidge
W. Galloway	R. M. Smith
J. B. Ross	G. S. Archbutt
A. B. Purves	E. J. R. Aitchell
R. Bruce	Lt. D. W. Bacon
S. Davidson	Capt. H. Bloxham
J. M. Walker	T. G. Bennett
B. L. Moncrieff	R. Hancock
W. Adamson	C. Bulmer-Johnson
G. Murray	R. E. Lindsell
K. S. Morrison	F. S. Harrison
J. G. Lyon Brown	H. Hancock
C. C. Stark	J. W. Franks
E. D. Black	A. Leach
R. K. Vainelin	H. W. Kent
H. W. Rogers	J. H. Brister
J. Johnstone	H. P. Winslow
A. Morrison	E. R. Hallifax
D. J. Cuthill	C. A. Peel
J. C. Fletcher	H. E. Hollands
D. Templeton	G. P. Lammert
H. C. McTavish	W. B. Cornaby

Total 111

AFTERNOON FOURSOMES.

A. B. Stewart	Major Gandy
T. W. Hill	H. R. Buckland
R. D. C. Morgan	R. A. Camidge
W. Galloway	R. M. Smith
J. B. Ross	G. S. Archbutt
B. Purves	E. J. R. Aitchell
R. Bruce	Lt. D. W. Bacon
S. Davidson	Capt. H. Bloxham
J. M. Walker	T. G. Bennett
W. Adamson	R. Hancock
G. Murray	C. Bulmer-Johnson
K. S. Morrison	R. E. Lindsell
J. G. Lyon Brown	F. S. Harrison
C. C. Stark	H. Hancock
E. D. Black	J. W. Franks
R. K. Vainelin	A. Leach
H. W. Rogers	H. W. Kent
J. Johnstone	J. H. Brister
A. Morrison	H. P. Winslow
D. J. Cuthill	E. R. Hallifax
J. C. Fletcher	C. A. Peel
D. Templeton	H. E. Hollands
H. C. McTavish	G. P. Lammert
	W. B. Cornaby

Total 74

YACHTING.

The 8th Championship for Racing Yachts was sailed on Saturday with the following results:—

GAEL CLASS.

Start at 2.30 p.m.

Yachts.	Course.	Time.	Position.	Points.	Total.
Gael	Scratch	5.38.59	5	3	43
Tourette	do.	5.14.12	1	8	57
Thecla	do.	5.33.38	3	5	14
Viking	do.	5.35.47	4	4	32
Dorothy	do.	D.N.S.	—	0	0
Joan	do.	5.24.58	2	6	46
Chinook	do.	5.49.45	6	2	15

NETWAD HAYS.

Start at 2.35 p.m.

Gladya	Scratch	5.31.00	5	7	54
Seakirk	do.	5.31.87	2	10	83
Spray	do.	5.34.00	7	5	31
Boojum	do.	5.29.42	4	8	45
Winifred	do.	D.N.S.	—	0	0
Adanac	do.	5.21.35	1	12	89
Sirtus	do.	5.50.29	6	6	31
Ursula	do.	5.29.37	3	9	66
Lola	do.	5.05.45	8	4	34
Belinda	do.	5.28.24	9	3	28
Owl	do.	D.N.S.	—	0	0

ONE DESIGN.

Start at 2.40 p.m.

Daphne	Scratch	5.21.20	3	2	29
Bonito	do.	5.38.18	4	1	5
Alisa	do.	5.17.36	2	3	27
Halcyon	do.	5.13.51	1	5	23

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start at 2.45 p.m.

Diana	own 210"	5.21.16			
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
SALE OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL
"DREDGOL"

TENDERS are invited up to the 28th FEBRUARY for the purchase of the above named vessel with Engines and Boilers and various Auxiliary Machinery on Board.

Full Particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale, and permits to view may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and tender forms will be issued on payment of a deposit of \$500, refundable when decision on the tenders has been reached.

The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong from the 12th January.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. OIL TANK VESSEL "DREDGOL".

A twin screw steel steamer of T.H.P. 2,500 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 volts.

Length overall ... 32'6"
Length between perpendiculars ... 32'6"
Breadth ... 8'4"
Mean loaded draught ... 15'6"
Light ... 9'0"
Freeboard (loaded) ... 3'6"
Tons per inch immersion ... 37 Tons
Gross Tonnage ... 4,000
Displacement Tonnage (about) 7,500
Where:—Penang, Southeast.
Built:—1918.
By whom:—W. Simons & Co., Ltd.
Materials of construction:—Steel.
Hull, Bulkheads, Deck, &c.
Iron—General Fittings on Deck, &c.
Wood—Bridge and Small part of Deck Aft.
Tank Accommodation (4 Tanks) ... 4,045 Tons
Fore Well ... 300
Bunker Capacity (Coal) ... 450 Tons
Consumption per day (economical) ... 34
Economic speed ... 9 Knots
Pumping capacity—per hour ... 500 Tons
Engines—Vertical Triple Expansion, surface condensing about 2,500 H.P.
Boilers—Cylindrical Return Tube 3
Furnaces (with Howden's Forced draught) Working pressure 180 lbs. per sq. in. 4 No.
IMPERIAL ATTACHMENTS ON BOARD.
Patent Steam and hand Windlass—By Clarke Chapman.
Steam Lifting for Mooring and Warping—By Clarke Chapman.
Anchors—48 Cwt. 18 Cwt. 44 Cwt. and 16 Cwt.—4 No.
Chain—Galle 2 1/2" 210 fms. 1 1/2"—50 fms. 1 1/2"—2 No.
Dredging 100 ft.
Fresh Water tank capacity 14 Tons can be augmented by After Peak Tank to about 150 Tons.
Vessel is fitted with spacious Officers Quarters, also good crew accommodation.
Classed 100, A.I.
Lloyd's Register being fit to carry on in bulk.
P. F. above 150 F.
Suez Canal Certificate June, 1918.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to Noon on MONDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1923.
H. G. LOWE,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1923.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship
"ELVERIC"
Sailed 25th NOVEMBER, 1922
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at the Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 1st February, 1923, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 12th February, 1923, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th February, 1923, at 2.30 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1923. [285]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S STEAMER
"MOREA"

ARRIVED HONGKONG ON 27th JAN., 1923.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, PORTSAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M., on Mondays and Thursdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1923. [287]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, the 28th FEBRUARY, 1923 to FRIDAY, the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.
By Order of the Committee,
J. W. KEW,
Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FEBRUARY SETTLEMENT DAY has been altered from MONDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1923 to FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1923.
By Order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary.

TWO COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JABDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., The Bank, Shanghai, on THURSDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1923.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 16th FEBRUARY, both days inclusive.
JABDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following further Subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received with thanks:

Per Miss Middleton Smith	10.00
Mr. W. J. L. Ford	10.00
Mr. Leung Hung Chan	10.00
Lai On Hong	10.00
Fung Yuen Hing Hong	10.00
Mr. Chan Pik Ching	10.00
Mr. Chan Ying Mui	10.00
Mrs. Wong Chun Lam	10.00
Mrs. Wong Cheng Wai-chun	10.00
Mrs. Chan Au Pik-oi	10.00
Mrs. Wong Ng Wai-ching	10.00
Mr. Yu Fan Shang	10.00
Mrs. Ho	5.00
Mr. Allan Mackenzie	5.00
Miss Yu Wai In	5.00
Miss Kwan Im Ngo	5.00
Miss Kwan Choi Shan	5.00
Mr. Cheng Mi Tak	5.00
Mrs. Li Leung Shi	5.00
Miss Tong Tak Wai	5.00
Miss Fung Mui Wan	5.00
Chiu Loong Tai Hong	5.00
Mr. Young Tak Ming	5.00
Miss Kwok Chun Hing	5.00
Mr. To Ngok Lam	5.00
Mr. To Tam Chan	5.00
Mr. Li Ngok Lau	5.00
Mr. Au Young Fan	5.00
Mr. Lai Hung Wan	5.00
Miss Wong Yan Oi	5.00
Miss Chau Lin Kit	5.00
Mrs. Tang Li Shi	5.00
Mrs. Lo Tsui Shi	5.00
Mr. Lo Yin Woon	5.00
Miss Flora Wong	5.00
Mr. Kwan Wai Chan	5.00
Mr. Kwan Fan Shang	5.00
Mr. Leung Chok Shan	5.00
Mr. Lu Kai Kam	5.00
Mr. Li Chung Kui	5.00
Miss Leung Shok Yi	5.00
Mr. To Chak Nan	5.00
Miss Tang	5.00
Mr. Kwai Yun Shang	5.00
Mr. Ho Yu Cheong	5.00
Mr. Woo Kai In	5.00
Mr. Ching Tin Koo	5.00
Mr. Chan Kui Chan	5.00
Mr. Fan Fan Ying	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Mr. Ko Tsui Koo	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Mr. Pan Pui Shang	5.00
Mr. Wong Man Kwong	5.00
Miss Tsang King Heng	5.00
Miss Tsang Kwai Heng	5.00
Mr. Cheng Chung Ping	5.00
Mr. Lam Lo Chai	5.00
Mr. Ma Man Chung	5.00
Mr. Ma Man Kap	5.00
Mr. Ma Man Hing	5.00
Mr. Ma Man Fai	5.00
Mr. Ma Kam Chin	5.00
Mr. Ma Shiu Hing	5.00
Mr. Ma Shiu Hong	5.00
Mr. Ma Shiu Leung	5.00
Mr. Ma Shiu Chang	5.00
	320.00
Amount already acknowledged	77,305.85
Total	\$77,625.85

(Sd.) HO WING,

Acting Hon. Treasurer,
ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE
BUILDING FUND.

PUBLIC AUCTION

Favoured with Instructions from the Concerned will sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY,
(Monday) 29th January, 1923 at 2.30 p.m. in my Sales Room, A LARGE SELECTION OF DRESS MATERIALS.

Comprising:—
Serge, Overcoating, Tweed, Flannels, Norfolk Cloth and Summer and Winter Cloths.

also
60 pairs Superior Gentlemen's TAN BOUTS.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
Auctioneer,
No. 24, D'Aguiar Street.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, January to June, 1922.

With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

INTIMATION

Just received

Fresh shipment of
BASS' LIGHT ALE

Purple Triangle Brand

Pints & Splits

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

PHONE CENTRAL 616.

DEATHS

ARNOLD.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on January 27th, EDWARD THOMAS ("Teddy"), second son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. ARNOLD, 4, Rose Terrace, Kowloon, aged 8 years. [288]

HONNIBALL.—At Shanghai, on January 26th, ZEEHAN, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE HONNIBALL, aged three months.

LYV.—On January 21st, 1923, at Shanghai, China, ANNIE EDITH, wife of ROBERT S. LYV. [290]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 29TH, 1923.

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We have chosen an unusual title for this leading article because the symbol for interrogation best describes the state of mind induced by the recent telegrams from Europe. There is something suggestive of the remorseless progress of a Greek tragedy in the steady sharpening of the European crisis. France and Germany hold the stage, other nations watch developments with breathless interest, for this is a drama in whose outcome the audience is as intimately concerned as are the actors. The audience is the world. At first glance the struggle now taking place between France and Germany is a dispute between two powers; one of those diplomatic tussles which has led to wars when it has occurred in the past between two protagonists of approximately equal strength. We think that a closer examination of the present dispute lifts it on to a totally different plane to those which are sprinkled throughout the pages of history. If it is analyzed in the light of the Great War and all the changes which that conflict wrought in the minds of millions of men as to the basis on which international relations should henceforward be conducted, then we think that the Franco-German dispute will be seen to be nothing less than a clash between two systems of political philosophy which are fundamentally different one from the other. One is old, the other new. One is based on force, the other relies on what may be

generally termed a sense of what is ethically right and economically practical. We will further consider these two conceptions before passing to a consideration of the effect upon the history of the world of the outcome of the present conflict. The doctrine of force has governed international relationships since the mind of man runs not to the contrary. As was inevitable, it resulted in numerous wars, since circumstances were bound to arise in which threats had to be translated into actions. There arose then an evil tradition, and that was the theory that the outcome of war, the compensation for the sacrifices entailed, was to be sought in plunder. To the victor the spoils. So long as nations were self contained this doctrine was not impractical. With its moral aspect we are not here concerned, but those who believe that at the base of all human endeavour there exists an axiom which postulates that right must sooner or later triumph over wrong, will derive proof of the accuracy of their theory from the fact that there came a time when human society began to develop along lines which have made a fallacy of the doctrine that Might is Right—and profitable.

This development, whose complete outcome can not yet be fully perceived, began in the 18th century and is still in progress. The most appropriate single word with which to describe it is "Industrialization." During the last century and a half, communications have been revolutionized and science has been applied to the business of improving man's condition in life to a degree unprecedented for 1,500 years. In the 18th century our forefathers began where the Roman civilization went out into darkness at the behest of the barbarians, and the normal progress of an age has been compressed into decades.

But paradoxical though it is, the achievements of man in the material outstripped the growth of his mentality. He was unable to perceive that the commercial and industrial web which he was weaving around the world on which he lived, the gossamer-like creation which was his pride and boast, demanded for its continued existence a totally fresh attitude towards international relations. He failed to realize that he had created a new god to whom he had sold his soul and that the name of the god was Economics. He continued to bow down in the temple of Nationalism and worship its fetish. Lack of space precludes an examination as to why man was unable to keep pace mentally with the logical consequences of his material progress, but investigation as to why human minds turn naturally to the concrete in preference to the abstract will probably provide a solution to the problem.

Between the God of Economics and that of Nationalism there is lasting antipathy, and because the inexorable truth of economic laws is founded in that system of commerce and manufacture which man continues to develop and improve, the punishment meted out to man when he runs counter to those laws becomes ever harder. It was after the Napoleonic wars that this fact, which will be a platitude two centuries hence, first raised its head. But the destruction and after-effects of those wars were insufficient to turn the heart of man, which has ever been of Pharaonic hardness in this matter. The cult of nationalism and the belief that war was a paying proposition were to hold the field for at least another century. At the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war, BISMARCK is said by some writers to have expressed doubts as to the wisdom of making France pay an indemnity. If these were his thoughts a glimmer of the truth was in him. Then came the great catastrophe to be followed by that still greater disaster, the treaty of Versailles. This treaty was based on the same principles as that of Vienna in 1815, the principles of nationalism and loot. In 1919 those principles were re-named self-determination and reparations. President WILSON, a man before his time, endeavoured in vain to base the treaty on different principles. He hoped to accomplish this by making the Covenant of the League of Nations an integral part of the final settlement. The American people, impatient of his methods, abandoned him and he failed in his endeavour. The spirit of MONTROVIA which brooded over Versailles defeated the American idealist. What has happened? Europe is tottering on the edge of an abyss. Out here, thousands of miles from Central Europe, it is difficult to realize what is happening, to appreciate the misery, the hunger, the hopeless outlook of millions. It is still harder to realize that the outcome of this situation is of immediate consequence to ourselves. Yet, who living on this island

in the summer of 1914 realized the train of events which were to arise from a pistol shot at Sarajevo? Professor CASATI, the eminent Swedish economist, has recently written: "80 per cent. of our difficulties are due to the policy which has been followed since the war." He adds that it is pretence to say that our troubles are an inevitable result of the war. These policies are the old policies of nationalism and "to the victor the spoils."

Matters are now moving to a climax. The impracticability of the old policies has been amply demonstrated since 1919. It very soon became evident to anyone not blinded by racial passion that since for four years an unparalleled destruction of wealth had been taking place, the amount of wealth it was hoped to exact from Germany was non-existent. The figure was reduced, then reduced again, and now we have talk of a moratorium. Let it not be imagined that we think Germany should not be made to pay, for the damage she did. We wish it were possible. But it is not. We are in the grip of economic laws which will not be denied. Vainly clutching at the illusion of reparations, instead of concentrating all energies on the unenviable task of co-operation has brought Europe to its present pass. The United States has persistently refused to participate in these suicidal efforts. The British Empire, strongly influenced by its admiration for France, has hung on to the old policy for as long as was possible. Fortunately common sense has at last prevailed, and we have withdrawn our support. France, taking with her Belgium, clings to the old idea. Perhaps it is impossible—bearing in mind her wound—to expect her to abandon the old philosophy without a hard struggle. Her pride, stung by the sense of injustice which her isolation has produced, forces her to endeavour to execute the old policy. It is the irony of fate that the culprit Germany should find salvation in the system of economics which her militaristic ambitions so gravely damaged, whilst the victim France gradually exchanges a seat at the prosecuting counsel's table for one closely adjacent to the dock.

As we review this dark situation we see two alternatives. One is the continuation of the old policies of which France is now the champion. Carried to its conclusion this will end in war, and a war which might witness the submergence of European civilization. The other alternative is a recognition that we can not escape the economic toils we have ourselves created. It means the unification of Europe; the cancellation of impossible international debts; the breaking down of fantastic tariff walls which make of Central and Eastern Europe a jumble of economic pockets; the encouragement of free intercourse between nations; the transference of disputes to the council chamber of the League of Nations. Has the mind of man learnt its lesson? Has he yet risen to a mental state in which he can place international dealings on the same basis as that on which he conducts his private affairs? Can he yet appreciate the economic consequences of the civilization he has created?

It is announced that the local February Settlement Day has been altered from Monday, 28th to Friday, 23rd February.

Major A. E. Wearne, M.C., Reuter's Agent at Peking, is passing through the Colony on his way to his home in Australia, on leave.

A receiving order under the Bankruptcy Act, 1914, appeared in The London Gazette last month thus:—Haynes, L. E., 113, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Among residents of the Colony who returned from England by the P. & O. liner Morea were Lady Chater, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nightingale, and Miss M. Sloan.

It is reported that in compliance with a demand by Mr. Y. Ohta, the Japanese Minister, the Chinese Government has agreed to appoint 10 Japanese subjects to positions in the Chinese postal service.

The Government Gazette contains particulars of the Act to amend the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 and 1918, as respects the acquisition of British nationality by persons born out of British Dominions.

From an announcement in a London paper we learn that the death of Mr. G. W. C. Pemberton, formerly Secretary of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., took place at Mentone, South of France. His age is given as 50.

The entries for the Kiangwan New Year Race meeting compare more than favourably with those for 1922, there being 102 stables with entrance fees of \$13,300, against 100 last year and \$11,820, or an increase of \$1,570.

The hearing of the Hoi On Wharf dispute at the Supreme Court before the Puisne Judge, (Mr. Justice Compertz) was concluded on Saturday. The case has taken four days for hearing, and Counsel for the defence finished addressing the Judge on Saturday morning. Judgment was reserved.

The leading Shanghai Chinese newspapers says that M. Joffe, the Soviet Plenipotentiary, having been refused permission to land at Hongkong, has applied to the Japanese Authorities for permission to land in that country. Should this also be refused, M. Joffe will remain in Shanghai to recuperate.

Mr. C. G. Anderson, the Hon. English Secretary of the Anti-Mui Tsai Society, was entertained at a farewell dinner on Friday night by the Executive Committee of the Society. He leaves the Colony for Shanghai to-day (Monday) by the P. & O. Morea en route for New York, and expects to be away for about a year.

The marriage took place at Grange United Free Church, Edinburgh, on 22nd December, of Mr. Arthur Couling, only son of the late Samuel Couling, missionary and author of China, and Mary, younger daughter of Sir James Lawton Wingate, P.R.S.A., and Lady Wingate, 30, Mansionhouse Road, Edinburgh.

Dr. Norman J. White, who represents the Health Department of the League of Nations, arrived on the s.s. Morea on Saturday. Dr. White is making a trip with the purpose of inspecting health conditions in the Far East. From Hongkong he will go to Manila and Shanghai. Dr. White has been present at every meeting of the Health Committee of the League of Nations.

Among the Crown lots to be put up to auction shortly are two lots at Waterloo Road, Kowloon, comprising 29,500 sq. ft. (upset price of \$21,945); 78,368 sq. ft. east of Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay, upset price \$38,184; 47,923 sq. ft. at Cheung Sha Wan, Kowloon, upset price \$11,998; 40,500 sq. ft. in the same locality, upset price \$10,125; 5,520 sq. ft. at Tai Hang, upset price \$5,230; and 8,900 sq. ft. at Pokfulam, upset price \$1,480.

The present constitution of the Board of Examiners is published in the Government Gazette as follows:—The Director of Education (Chairman), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Second Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and the Senior Inspector of Vernacular Schools (ex-officio); Messrs. Yu Wan, R. E. Lindusell, Rev. T. W. Pearce, LL.D., S. B. C. Ross, D. W. Trueman, Rev. H. R. Wells, A. E. Wood and J. R. Wood.

A Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Co., which is having a highly successful season at Singapore, is coming to Hongkong by the P. & O. steamer Kashiwa, due on February 9th. They are an Australian Company, the full casts and chorus numbering 40. Mr. Charles Workman is with the Company. They will open a short season in Hongkong as soon as they arrive. In addition to Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, they will present three musical comedies—the "Chocolate Soldier" (with Mr. Charles Workman in his original part), "Katinka," and "Merrie England."

CORRESPONDENCE

ANOTHER MISSIONARY STORY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Sir,—If the missionary story published in your issue of this morning is the best ever told, the following version of it must be the worst.

It was current at Cambridge many years ago when Christ's College had the reputation of having the largest number of coloured undergraduates.

A Christ's man, on going down, entered the mission field. He was sent to the cannibal islands, and there he was so unfortunate as to fall into the power of some cannibals, who trusted him up and prepared him for dinner. He was, however, saved in a very remarkable manner. The savages, rummaging his baggage, came across a Christ's blazer. They were overwhelmed with consternation. They ran to him, set him on his feet and cut his bonds. They apologised to him with tears. They said it would never have happened if they had known, for they were all Christ's men themselves.

I think this must be the inferior version. It is so short and has no padding—I enclose my card, Yours faithfully,

OANTAB.
Hongkong, January 27th, 1923.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

SERIOUS DEVELOPMENTS.

"PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES."

TURKEY'S DEFIANCE OF THE POWERS.

RUSSIA OFFERS A HOME FOR ARMENIANS.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

CONDITIONS IN THE RUHR VALLEY.

RUHR RAILWAY TRAFFIC COMPLETELY INTERRUPTED.

Düsseldorf, January 27th. The railwaymen tore up the rails, completely interrupting the Ruhr mainline traffic. The French have organized motor-lorry convoys, 400 of which have passed Neuss.

Paris, January 27th. M. Lefrancq, Minister of Public Works, has returned from the Ruhr and reported to President Poincaré and Marshal Foch that the Ruhr militarily is most strongly held.

CONTROL MISSION ACTING IN COMPLETE UNANIMITY.

A complete agreement has been reached between the French, Belgian and Italian members of the control mission. Programmes have been drawn up regarding currency, transport and the feeding of the population, and Government schemes for the carrying out of these measures have been determined with absolute unanimity. Plans are progressing for providing coke deliveries as soon as possible.

BOTH SIDES PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

Essen, January 27th. The population of the Ruhr is faced with the certainty of being cut off from the rest of Germany on January 31st, when the reparations instalment falling due is not likely to be paid. Strong French forces, supported by guns, cavalry and armoured cars are posted at strategic points on the Customs line, while all sections of the German Public Services are preparing for massed passive resistance. An example of this is the locking of signals on the railways, but the French are importing their own engines and feel confident that they can run the main lines themselves.

DEMONSTRATIONS LEAD TO FURTHER ARRESTS.

The Police President at Essen has refused to obey the instruction of the French Commander that he must withdraw the German police behind the French troops if the latter are compelled to fire on their assailants at French posts. He said that his men would never expose their compatriots to fire.

The imprisonment of Government officials at Duisburg led to a demonstration. Thousands of men marching and singing prohibited patriotic songs, were scattered by Belgian cavalry. Twenty of the demonstrators were arrested.

STRIKE MOVEMENT LIKELY TO EXTEND.

Up to the present there is no news of the threatened rising in Bavaria, which was reported as due yesterday.

Bussels, January 27th. The newspapers report that the general strike of railwaymen in the Ruhr valley is, up to the present, unconfirmed.

Cologne, January 27th. The Cologne branch of the Railwaymen's Union has decided in favour of a strike, which has not yet been declared, but the British Military Authorities are preparing to operate the mail and supply trains.

Essen, January 27th. The Germans are removing the rolling stock as quickly as possible, in anticipation of the completion of the customs cordon.

INTERNATIONAL TRADES UNION FED. SUPPORTS GERMANS.

Amsterdam, January 27th. The International Trades Union Federation has decided to invite all Trades Union bodies to follow the example of the Dutch Federation, who are financially assisting the German workers to fight against the occupation of the Ruhr.

FRENCH ACTION REGARDED WITH DISTRUST BY BRITISH PRESS.

By yesterday's decision of the Reparations Commission, Germany is called on to pay the 1921 total, of milliards sterling, which the French themselves have recognised as impossible.

This forms the theme of editorials in the British Press to-day, and the decision is regarded as indicating that the obtaining of reparations is not France's chief aim.

The Daily Chronicle warns the British Government that it must abandon its attitude of complaisance, and not permit events in the Ruhr to develop at their own sweet will.

The Times says that as the French are executing measures which we oppose, without our consent, the time has come to ask France her real aims, and says that the systematic preparations for a prolonged occupation of the Ruhr threaten and menace the peace of Europe. The Times is of the opinion that Great Britain should retain, as long as possible, positions enabling her to exercise a moderating influence, and it is, therefore, unwise, at present, to withdraw the British troops from Cologne.

The Manchester Guardian says that as Germany is cut off from the Ruhr, she is cut off from the last restraints, and France cannot punish her more. Germany for the first time since the Armistice, is free of control, with ruined finances, and a resentful population. This freedom may take strange and dangerous courses.

BRITISH CABINET TO MAINTAIN ATTITUDE OF ALOOFNESS.

It is noteworthy that though the French Chamber adopted the Budget yesterday it had not found a method of balancing receipts and expenditure.

Reuter learns that at the British Cabinet meeting, held yesterday, it was decided not to change the British attitude of aloofness.

MR. BONAR LAW'S FEELING OF UNEASINESS.

London, January 28th. The Sunday Times diplomatic correspondent learns that Mr. Bonar Law has been rendered most uneasy by the developments of French action during the past week, which have gone beyond anything proposed or ever hinted at during the conversations in Paris.

Commenting editorially on the situation the Sunday Times urges Great Britain not to lose the chance of rescuing France and Germany from the impossible position into which they have manoeuvred themselves.

The Observer writes that the facts exceed the worst forecast, the paper is of the opinion that the position is, in some ways, analogous to that of 1914. It declares that, failing a favourable turn of events, a decisive departure from British policy is required, involving a thorough recasting of the whole European policy.

GERMANS SENTENCED TO DEATH BY BELGIANS.

Aix-la-Chapelle, January 27th. Four Germans have been sentenced to death by a Belgian Court Martial on a charge of complicity in the recent murder of the Belgian Lieutenant, Graff. Six others were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 20 to 3 years, and one of the accused was acquitted.

GERMANY PURCHASES YORKSHIRE STEAM COAL.

London, January 27th. Germany has purchased 70,000 tons of Yorkshire steam coal for shipment in February and March, generally, it is believed, on Herr Stinnes' account.

MODIFIED MARTIAL LAW IN BAVARIA.

Munich, January 27th. Advice from Munich state that the Government has proclaimed modified martial law throughout Bavaria.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

ALLIES AND TURKS COMPLETELY AT LOGGERHEADS.

Lausanne, January 27th. The approaching close of the Conference, after over two months' labour, finds the Allies and the Turks completely at loggerheads. A number of important matters on almost every question discussed at to-day's sittings of the various commissions showed no semblance of an agreement. The Turks objected to claims for damage, on principle, and refused to pay any reparations whatever, but on the other hand they demanded reparations for certain ships taken over by Allied countries in 1914, likewise a return of the Turkish gold handed over to the Allies by Germany.

BULGARIANS REFUSE AEGEAN SEA OUTLET PROPOSAL.

Lausanne, January 27th. The Bulgarians have formally refused to accept the proposal for an outlet on the Aegean Sea (mentioned in a cable message dated November 25th) on the ground that the eventual allotment of Western Thrace to Greece appears, in advance, to render access to the Aegean Sea impossible.

RUSSIA'S EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO ARMENIANS.

Lausanne, January 27th. The latest extraordinary development is that the Russians have apparently decided to offer the Armenians the much-discussed national home. M. Chicherin has written to the President of the Philanthropic International League stating that the Governments of Russia and Ukraine propose to establish in their territories a considerable number of Armenian emigrants, the numbers and details being settled later. The President of the Lausanne Conference was similarly notified.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER DEFAULT DECLARED.

MINERS RESUMING WORK, BUT RAILWAY STRIKE EXTENDING.

Paris, January 28th. The Reparations Commission has refused to grant a moratorium to Germany, and has declared a general default by Germany towards France and Belgium, by three votes, with one abstention.

Paris, January 28th. The Reparations Commission state that the schedule of payments from May 25th, 1921, will henceforward be enforced because of the German default. It is understood that Sir John Bradbury has agreed that it will be useless to discuss the moratorium question in view of the present relations of France and Belgium with Germany. Sir John Bradbury stated in accordance with the policy followed on the occasion of the French moratorium plan remains before the Commission for possible consideration if favourable circumstances should later arise.

Essen, January 28th. There has been a series of arrests and expulsions from the towns of Speyer, Hottel, and Aachen, besides the chief of the finance office at Cologne and three principal officials at Treves, including the Registrar Sprachident, who have been expelled.

The position in the mines is quiet. The strikers have resumed work. Well-informed persons are of opinion that a general strike in the mines is unlikely. The strike on the railways in West Ruhr continues. The strikers declare they will remain out as long as troops occupy any portion of the station premises. The telephonists at Bochum and other towns have struck. Schlutius and Reiffen, sentenced at Mayence to be expelled from the Ruhr, have arrived at Darmstadt.

Berlin, January 28th. Eight hundred youths arrived last night and said they were miners from the Ruhr and wished to join the Reichswehr. The Red Cross and police are caring for the men, whose wish to join the army cannot be gratified. Vorwärts suggests the men are victims of some irresponsible Nationalist agent, especially as their fares to Berlin were paid.

Essen, January 28th. A French authoritative statement says there are ten divisions in the Ruhr area, totalling one hundred and twenty thousand men, besides cavalry.

TROUBLE IN BAVARIA.

Berlin, January 28th. German reports state that the Ruhr railway strike is extending to the left bank of the Rhine. French railway men have been installed at almost all stations where the Germans have struck. A state of siege has been proclaimed at Aix-la-Chapelle and in the Kreuznach district, as a result of yesterday's demonstrations.

It is reported that the Bavarian Fascist, so-called National Socialists, are planning a decisive coup for to-morrow. The Bavarian Government, according to the Tagblatt, has resolved to oppose it by all means. It has prohibited the announced meetings, but the leader, Hitler, is determined to persist, and proclaims he will not shrink from anything. He has challenged the Government to a war to the knife.

Paris, January 28th. Ten blast furnaces have closed in Lorraine, three in the Longwy-Nancy basin and five at Luxembourg, owing to the stoppage of coke deliveries from Germany.

London, January 28th. Foreign exchange is dull. French francs closed at 73.02, Belgian at 80.95, the lire at 97, and marks at 105.00 to 110.00. Sterling is 4.65. The Stock Exchange shows a weaker tendency. Rubber shares are easier on the price of the commodity receding to 1/4.

LATEST CABLES.

DEBT FUNDING.

MR. BALDWIN EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

London, January 28th. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the British debt-funding commissioner, has arrived from New York.

LATER.

Interviewed at Southampton Mr. Stanley Baldwin emphasised that the great Anglo-American difference as regards the War Debt was that the settlement rested with the politicians in America, where the Executive had to force the matter through Congress. He pointed out that the bulk of the American people are agricultural, not urban. They are ignorant of international trade, and many thought that all Great Britain had to do was to send over bags of gold.

Mr. Baldwin said it was impossible for him to return to America, as he had his own work at home, and unless an arrangement could be reached and ratified by Congress before March 4th, the matter would be deferred to the next meeting of Congress which takes place in December.

The original terms were impossible, because they meant that we would continue to pay approximately six per cent., which would be an intolerable strain. What America offered at the recent commission represented an immense advance in American opinion, and any change in that opinion would not be in our favour because the debt had got on the nerves of the American people. Cancellation was impossible.

He refused to speak regarding the Budget, beyond saying that its terms would entirely depend on whether a settlement with America was effected.

RAILWAY DISASTER.

ANOTHER MAIL TRAIN DERAILED IN CEYLON.

Colombo, January 27th. Another railway disaster has occurred in Northern Ceylon, the mail train from Talai Mannar running off the rails, owing to a washaway.

It is unofficially estimated that the death toll in connection with the accident on January 16th totalled 30. The casualties are believed to have been confined exclusively to third class passengers. No Europeans were killed.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

INDIAN APPOINTED HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

London, January 27th. Mr. D. M. Dalal has been appointed High Commissioner for India in London. He is the first Indian to occupy the post.

IRISH EXECUTIONS.

London, January 27th. Two men were executed at Maryborough this morning for being in possession of revolvers.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

FURTHER DEPRESSION IN EUROPEAN CURRENCIES.

London, January 27th. The Foreign Exchange Market is most depressed owing to the Ruhr situation. The French franc is quoted at 73.45, Belgian francs 81.90, and the lire at 97. Marks closed at the low record of one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five thousand. Sterling is quoted at 4.64.

NEW YORK SECURITIES COM. MITTEE REMOVES "CURB."

New York, January 27th. The Securities Committee on New York report that the "curb" on the market has been removed from trading in all international issues in marks, kronen and roubles, which are payable in those currencies.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

ADMIRALTY SUBSIDY FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

London, January 27th. The Times learns that the Admiralty will devote £25,000 annually, to subsidise the Bureau commercial airship service to the East and the Antipodes, but the subsidy has not yet been sanctioned by the Treasury.

HOME FOOTBALL.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE RESULTS.

London, January 27th. Following are the results in Saturday's League matches. Home teams are listed first.

FIRST DIVISION.
Manchester City 0-0 Arsenal
Aston Villa 4-4 Nottingham F.
W. Bromwich 1-1 Birmingham
Cardiff City 0-0 Blackburn R.
Sheffield United 2-2 Bolton Wanderers
Preston N.E. 3-3 Burnley
Stoke 0-0 Everton
Huddersfield T. 0-0 Sunderland
Newcastle U. 0-0 Chelsea
Liverpool 3-3 Middlesbrough
Tottenham H. 2-2 Oldham

ENGLAND v. WALES.

The amateur soccer match England v. Wales played at Middlesbrough, resulted in a draw with 4 goals each.

OBITUARY.

MR. FRED WOOLWORTH.

London, January 27th. The death is reported, in London, of Mr. Fred Woolworth, Managing Director of the famous Woolworth store.

MARINE CABLES.

RUBBER RESTRICTION TO REMAIN.

SAFEGUARDS OF THE SYSTEM.

London, January 28th.

In a letter to the Press, Mr. James Davenport, member of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, dealing with the American manufacturers' objection to restriction, says he has good reasons for saying that the Colonial Office decision will not weaken, and the scheme is irrevocable, and on the contrary there is every indication that the scheme if necessary will be tightened up. The Association's delegates to America will simply hear the views of the American manufacturers, and will not commit the Association to any modification of the scheme. The Association will loyally support the carrying out of the scheme. Any proposal by the American manufacturers for the purchase of their estimated requirements during the next few years at a fair price, giving a proper return to the rubber investor, would be sympathetically considered.

London, January 28th.

Replying to the M.P., Sir E. Stockton, with regard to rubber restriction, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said the system whereby the amount of rubber to be exported on a minimum duty increases with the rise in price is felt to be a sufficient safeguard against the price rising to an excessive figure; moreover the highest export duties of Ceylon and Malaya, which will have a prohibitive effect as long as rubber is at a reasonable level, will cease to act as a deterrent if "rubber" reaches an excessive price, at which it would be profitable to the estates to pay higher duties over the whole of their exports, and not confine themselves to exporting only the limited amount permissible on the minimum duty. This constitutes the second automatic safeguard, which, though it can only operate in the inevitable event of the first failing to work sufficiently rapidly, would prevent an excessive rise of price and would immediately satisfy all inquiries for rubber which had worked up the price.

INTER-EMPIRE TENDERS.

"EMPIRE PREFERENCE" ADVOCATED.

London, January 28th.

The British Empire Producers' organization has sent a letter to the President of the Board of Trade requesting him to receive a deputation early in February to ask for a definite assurance that preference will be given in all contracts on public bodies to firms employing British Empire labour and using British Empire materials. They urge the Imperial Government to set an example to the other Governments and municipal and public bodies of the Empire, by establishing definite Empire preference in calling for tenders. It is suggested that an Empire tenders using Empire-produced material to at least 75 per cent. of the total used and employing only British Empire labour, should rank for purposes of acceptance as a tender below any foreign tendered one, or one not fully complying with these conditions, unless the foreign competitor quoted a price at least 15 per cent. below the price of the British tender.

AMERICAN VIEW OF EUROPE.

Washington, January 28th.

Mr. Chalmers in the House of Representatives, moved a resolution that a committee interview President Harding to urge the summoning of a World Peace Conference in view of the fact that the European nations seem to be drifting into war, saying that the United States would be inevitably drawn into the threatened conflict.

ANOTHER TURKISH OUTRAGE.

Constantinople, January 28th.

A Turk fired on two North Spahis, who were returning to barracks in the evening. One has died. The outrage was entirely unprovoked. The Turk escaped. The Turkish authorities have apologized to General Harrington, and the cab-driver has been arrested.

FRENCH TRADE IN 1922.

Paris, January 28th.

Imports into France in 1922, totalled 23,900 million francs, and exports 20,943 million, compared with 23,088 million and 19,772 million, respectively, in 1921. The imports include raw materials to the value of 14,048 millions, and exports include manufactures to the value of 11,890 millions.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Bloemfontein, January 28th.

The match between the M.C.C. and Zululand was not played to-day owing to rain.

ZULULAND MATCH, DRAWN.

Bloemfontein, January 27th.

Zululand were all dismissed for 105, Macaulay taking 6 for 19.

Macaulay scored 200 for the loss of 3 wickets and then declared. Brown made 64 and Carr 62 (unfired).

Zululand compiled 79 for the loss of 3 wickets. The match was drawn.

FREEDOM OF GLASGOW FOR DUKE OF YORK.

London, January 28th.

The Duke of York has had the freedom of Glasgow conferred on him.

REBEL ACTIVITIES IN IRELAND.

SOUTH-WEST ISOLATED.

London, January 28th.

The irregulars in Ireland are carrying out a campaign of burnings. The Civil Guards' barracks at Dunrum and Moylough are among the buildings destroyed.

London, January 28th.

Practically the whole of South-West Ireland is telegraphically cut off from Dublin. The affected area is served by a railway, which recently suffered intensely, and parts are now inaccessible by rail. The cutting of the telegraphs has increased alarm.

London, January 28th.

Three men have been executed in Birr, Ireland, for possession of arms and entering houses and stealing.

AUSTRALIA TO SELL HER SUBMARINES.

Melbourne, January 28th.

Some concern is felt over the decision by the Government to dispose of all the undersea craft of the Australian Navy, which it proposes to sell, thus reducing the total tonnage of the Navy to about 25,000. The opinion is expressed that some submarines should be retained for training purposes.

LIGHT HARNESS TO MAKE SUGAR.

TRIUMPH FOR BRITISH RESEARCH.

Sugar in considerable quantities has been made by scientists at Liverpool University. This remarkable feat in the synthetic production of an important natural substance was announced on November 28th by Professor Hugh R. Rathbone at the annual meeting of the court of the university.

The professor, describing the steps leading to the production of synthetic sugar, said that one of the fundamental problems tackled by the research workers of the university was to trace the steps by which the transition from inorganic to organic matter was brought about. It was well-known that such a reaction took place in the leaves of all land plants, where, in the presence of sunlight, carbon dioxide and water act together to build up sugar, starch, and cellulose.

The mechanism of this reaction had now been stated in detail, with the result that, for the first time, a complete explanation of the reaction was given, and considerable quantities of sugar, actually made at the university by the action of light on carbonic acid.

£70,000,000 FOR U.P. NAVY.

BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

Washington, December 19th.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, which includes a request to the President that he negotiate with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan for the limitation of the building of craft under ten thousand tons, has been passed by the House of Representatives. The measure was approved exactly as it was reported by the Naval Sub-Committee and calls for an expenditure of \$325,000,000 [£70,000,000]. The enlisted force remains at 88,000, the same as last year.

There was some debate over the provision containing the request to the President, but opposition to any change even in wording was overwhelming. The Bill accordingly moves forward to the Senate, where little objection need be expected when it comes up. Conditions in the Senate, however, grow daily more enflamed, and it is difficult to predict when the Supply Bills can be brought forward. For the moment the struggle engaging the Upper House is on the general question of abolishing the Ship Subsidy Bill in favour of legislation in aid of the farmers, and in particular the question of the form this aid should take.—Times.

RICE FOR THE DOGS.

The rice harvest which has recently been gathered in West China is a good one, and the dogs there are very much pleased. Why? Well, because when the new rice is gathered and cooked the Szechuan farmer gives the first bowl to the dogs. And this is the reason, according to local legend.

The story goes that there was a time in the long past ages when no rice was grown there, and, in fact, the people had no food and could procure none. There was imported grain, but this had been roasted before despatch, and so was no good for food. Eventually a dog went over to a rice-producing district. At the time of harvest and rolled himself in the newly threshed grain, which, of course, clung to and embedded itself in his coat. Then off he set for home again. Unfortunately he had to swim across a big river (presumably either the Yellow River or the Yangtze), and so the grain was washed away. But his tail had not been completely immersed, and so, when he wagged it, out fell the unroasted precious seed, which, being planted, gradually produced all the rice necessary, as well as supplying food for his masters. So the dogs of to-day get the first bowl of new rice at a reward for the deed of their famous ancestor.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

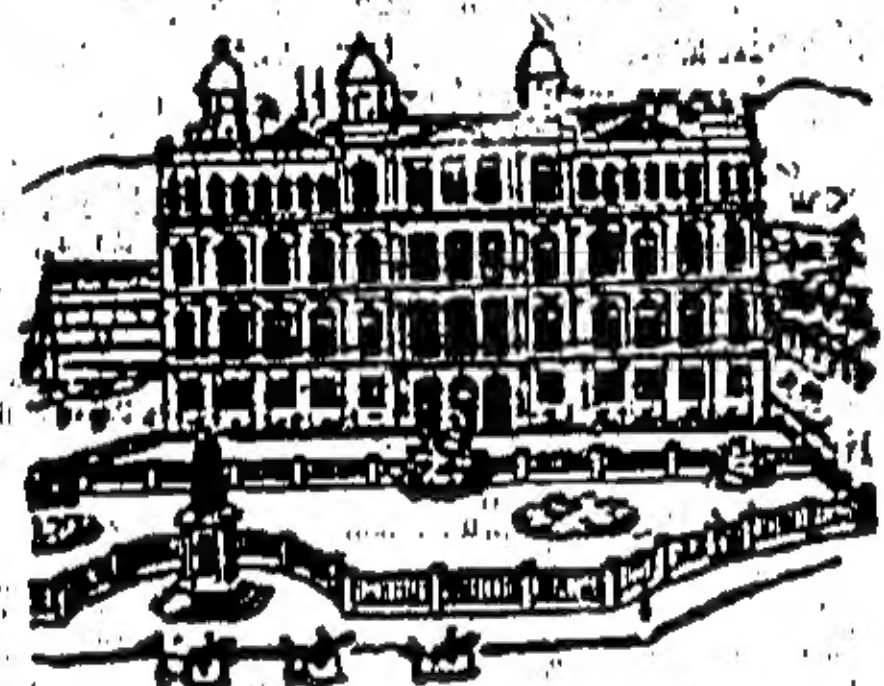
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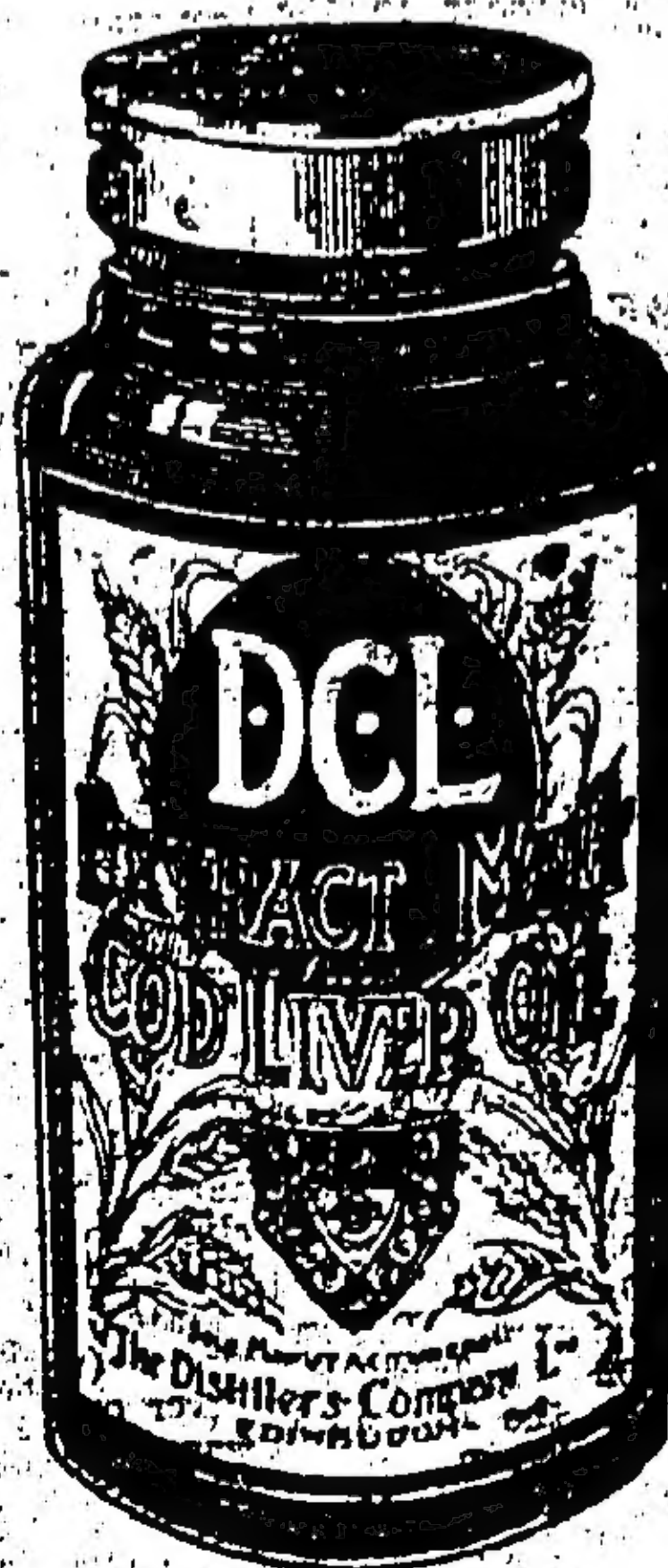
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AUCTION BRIDGE. I.—RULES OF THE GAME.

[BY A. C. B.]

Auction bridge is becoming increasingly popular, but there are numbers of people who play it who really know very little about the game. To their partners these people are a nuisance, because, no matter how small the stakes are, it is annoying to lose rubbers that should not have been lost; and the bad players themselves, or at any rate most of them, derive small pleasure from a game which they know they play badly. To them is ever present the dread of the "post-mortem" in which all their errors will be relentlessly exposed—and their partner's reproaches, silent or verbal. These people may have had small experience of card games, or they may lack the power of observation and attention which is indispensable to good play, but there are lots of little ways in which they can improve themselves, and by which they can win the one or two tricks more in each hand that make the difference between success and failure. In these few articles I propose to mention some of the little things that beginners should take notice of, details, perhaps, which many regular players have overlooked because they are trivial, but which frequently affect the results of rubbers. I propose to give a few examples as possible, and to invite my readers to no mental gymnastics, but to put down, in simple language, some observations on auction bridge which will, I hope, be of use to some and of interest to others. Auction bridge is a fine game, and, if it is worth playing at all, it is worth playing well. We all make mistakes, and many of these mistakes can be forgiven; but stupid, careless mistakes are all too common, and these I find it hard to forgive. Many a player makes a stupid blunder and says to his partner, "Of course I should never have done that if I had noticed." Is this any excuse? It was his business, his duty to his partner, to notice, and the fault is a worse one than the error of judgment which we call bad play.

One would think that the first thing a player of bridge would try to master would be the rules of the game, but it is astonishing how few players do so. Men and women who have played for years, and who are quite good players, have often no knowledge whatever of really important rules. Yet the rules are simple and based on common sense. The penalties imposed on players who infringe the rules are reasonable, and are intended to prevent dishonest or careless players from obtaining unfair advantages. The game should always be played strictly, and penalties should be enforced against those who have incurred them; it is mistaken generosity to refuse to enforce a penalty, for your opponents may have gathered valuable information or derived some direct benefit from the infringement of the law which you refuse to punish. Remember that when you are generous to your opponents you are being so at your partner's expense, and his feelings are worthy of consideration. Moreover, if you waive a penalty, your opponents may feel bound to forgive you some mistake in return, and the game will then degenerate, all the players becoming slack and careless.

PENALTY FOR REVOKE.

Perhaps one of the most important rules, and one which is frequently misunderstood, is No. 51, which lays down the penalty for a revoke. There are two kinds of revokes, the revoke by the declarer, and the revoke by either one of his adversaries. (Dummy, of course, cannot revoke.) If the declarer revokes, his adversaries score 150 points (in addition to any penalty he incurs for not making good his declaration), and he can score nothing except for honours or chicane. That is, he can score nothing "below the line," no matter how many tricks he wins, nor can he score anything for a slam. But, on the other hand, his adversaries cannot take any of his tricks as a penalty, although one often hears this suggestion made.

When one of the declarer's adversaries revokes, however, there is an alternative penalty which the declarer can impose. He may score 150 points, or he may take three tricks from his opponents and add them to his own. These three tricks may be valuable, as they may assist the declarer to secure his contract or to get the game, but a slam may not be scored if it is obtained with the assistance of these penalty tricks, nor a bonus if the declaration has been doubled. The adversaries, one of whom has revoked, can score nothing save for honours or chicane, and this means that the declarer incurs no penalty if he fails to secure his contract. Doubling or redoubling does not affect the penalty of 150 points.

OTHER PENALTIES.

Most players know that, in certain circumstances, a new deal may be demanded as a penalty, but many are uncertain as to which partner is entitled to make the demand, and should the wrong partner do so (Rule 104) no penalty can be enforced. There are some occasions, of course, when there must be a new deal (Rule 40), and of these the most common is when a card is exposed during the deal; but there are, besides, six offences against the rules which may, at the option of the adversaries, be punished by the demand for a new deal. In two of these cases either opponent may demand a new deal—if the dealer (Rule 42), before he has dealt fifty-one cards, look at any card his adversaries have a right to see it, and either may demand a new deal, or (Rule 53) if any one omits playing to a trick and the error is not discovered before he has played to another trick, either adversary may demand a new deal. In two cases the opponent on

the left of the offending player has the option of demanding a fresh deal, and should the option not be exercised there is no other penalty. This option occurs in the cases where a player (Rule 59) doubles out of turn, or (Rule 71) where, after the deal is complete, but before the final declaration is made, a player exposes a card from his hand. If a player (Rule 51) makes an illegal declaration, the adversary on his left may demand a fresh deal, or may treat the declaration as not made, or may allow it to stand. If a player makes a declaration (other than passing) out of turn, the player on his left (Rule 69) may demand a fresh deal, or may allow the declaration to stand, or may refer to his partner, whose decision must be final. It will thus be seen that, except in the first two unusual cases, the decision always rests with the opponent on the left of the offending player, although in one case he may refer the matter to his partner. Any player, except dummy after the hand has been exposed, may, however, point out that an offence has been committed, provided that he does not demand or suggest the penalty.

When (Rule 41) a player looks at any of his cards before the deal is completed, and a card is afterwards exposed, the opponent on his left has the option of allowing the deal to stand, the ordinary rule being, when a card has been exposed, that there must be a new deal.

If either of the declarer's adversaries lead out of turn the declarer may demand that a certain suit should be led, or he may "call" the card led in error (Rule 51), or, if, after the final declaration, and before a card is led, the partner of the player who has the lead exposes a card, the declarer may require the leader not to lead the suit of the card exposed, or he may "call" the card (Rule 72).

There are other penalties for other less common mistakes, and these are dealt with in Rules 75, 87, 95, and 96. Dummy is never penalised, as his opponents can see his cards, and the declarer is seldom penalised, as he has no partner to whom he can give information. One other kind of mistake for which the rules provide a penalty I will refer to in this article, and it is a mistake frequently made, often with disastrous results. I refer to the declaration which is not high enough to overbid a previous call. Rule 53 provides that a player who calls, for example, three clubs over a two no-trump declaration shall be considered to have called four clubs, which is the requisite amount to overcall the two no-trumps; and, moreover, his partner can make no further declaration unless either of the adversaries overcall or double the four-club declaration. Before calling clubs, and even diamonds, make it a rule always to fix in your mind the value of the previous declaration.—Daily Telegraph.



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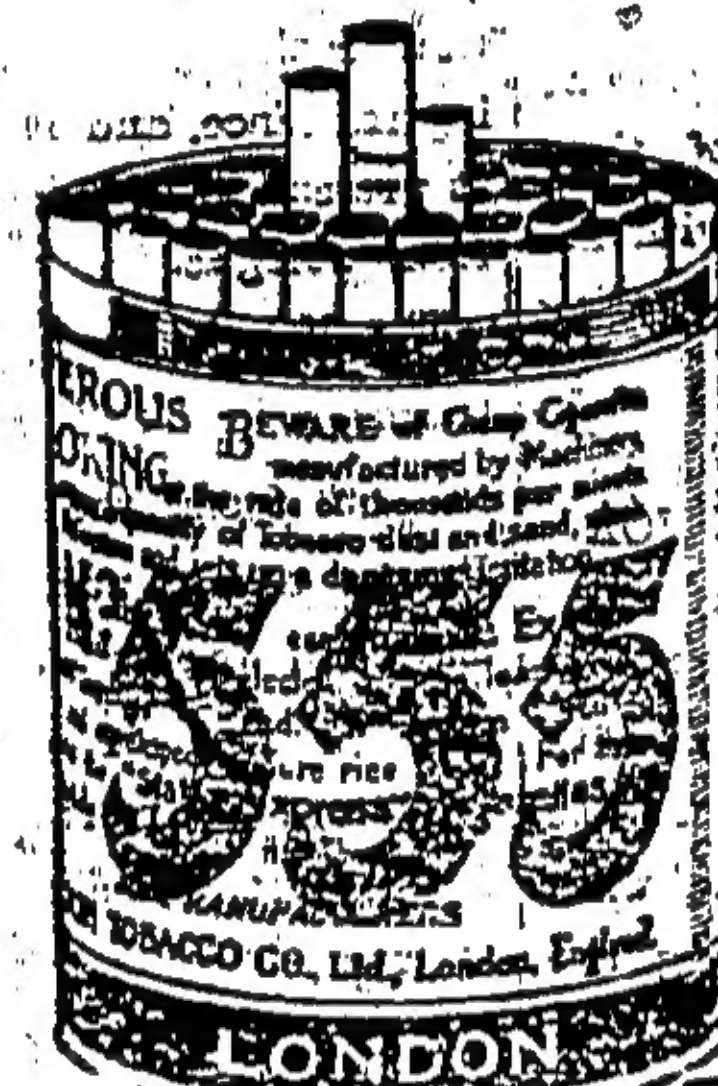
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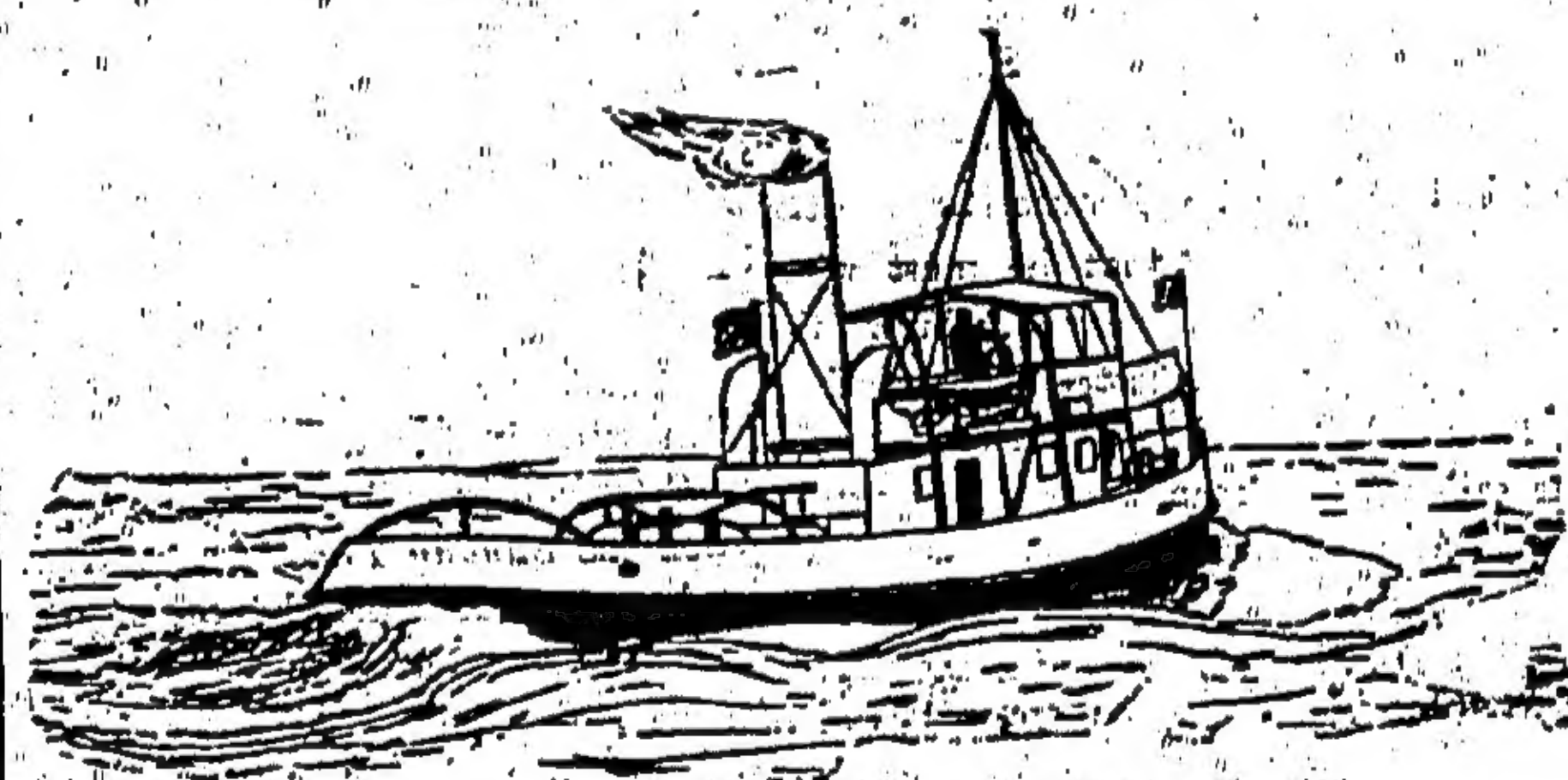
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"ELLERMAN LINE"

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT SERVICE

OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 13th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 13th Feb. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 14th Feb. ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 2nd half April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REISS & CO., CANTON

(Tel. Central 7807)

[10]

BOSTON AND NEW YORK

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "NINGCHOW" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th February.
S.S. "HYSON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th January.
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG.

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS & CO.,

CANTON.

[17]

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
AMBOISE	22th Jan.
CORDILLER	6th Feb.
ANGKOR	15th Dec.	20th Jan.	24th Feb.
ANGERS	28th Dec.	2nd Feb.	6th March
AZAY LE RIDEAU	19th Jan.	15th Feb.	20th March
PORTHOS	26th Jan.	2nd March	3rd April

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class ... \$120.00. Od.
B CLASS 1st Class ... \$80.00. Od.
STEWARDS 2nd ... \$80.00. Od.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).

S.S. "C. PIERRE LECCOCQ" 2nd part Feb. for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE.

Sailings and dates subject to alteration without notice.

For further Particulars apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,

Telephones: Central 740.

2] CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms. Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

(FOR)

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIPHONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... Tuesday, 30th Jan., at 12 Noon.
HAIKONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 2nd Feb., at 1 p.m.
HAIKONG ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Tuesday, 6th Feb., at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHINA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELLORE"	8,853	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,000	7th Feb.	Mars., Ldon., A'werp. & R'dam.
"KELTA"	9,000	21st Feb.	Mars., Ldon., A'werp. & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,700	23rd Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	6,000	6th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars., Ldon. & A'werp.
"LAHORE"	5,253	15th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"SOUFAN"	8,700	18th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,500	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"ALIPPORE"	5,273	23rd Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	6th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,500	21st Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"NANKIN"	7,000	18th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KARMA"	9,000	2nd May	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZAR"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	8,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,098	25th July	do.

Will Call at Hamburg if sufficient inducement offers.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,680 25th Jan., 2 p.m. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TARADA" 7,000 7th Feb. Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS" 4,500 31st Jan., 4 p.m. Manilla, Thursday, Lhasa, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
Omita Sandakan.Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MOREA" 11,000 20th Jan., 9 a.m. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TOBILIA" 5,309 1st Feb. Amoy, Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"LAHORE" 8,252 8th Feb. Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"EASTERN" 4,000 8th Feb. Japan Direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Baggage must declare their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while wait in the on carrying steamers.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the mail of their P. & O. Tickets. Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cargoes are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

22, Des Voeux Road (Central), HONGKONG. Agents.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and NEW YORK

S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... 10th February.

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... about 9th March.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

Telephone: Central 5185 (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams (Furprime) St. George's Building [21]**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ARGUN MARU (Omit Marseilles) Thursday, 15th Feb.

BURNOR, ARES, BIG DE JANGIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN, & CAPE TOWN via HAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" Wednesday, 14th Feb.

BOMBAY & C. LOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"INDO MARU" Monday, 5th Feb.

"SUMATRA MARU" Wednesday, 21st Feb.

SAIGON, HANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

KISHU MARU Thursday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Haigou.

"BORN MARU" Sunday, 25th Feb.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Shanghai and Japan Ports—taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" Friday, 10th Feb.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Port, San Francisco, Panama and Oahu Port.

"HAGUE MARU" Monday, 26th Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama

"AMAZON MARU" Sunday, 25th Mar.

KHEUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"KAJO MARU" Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" Every Sunday, 10 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. Tuesday, 30th Jan., 8 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

22, Central Rd. 408. [22] [23] [24] [25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [36] [37] [38] [39] [40] [41] [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] [49] [50] [51] [52] [53] [54] [55] [56] [57] [58] [59] [60] [61] [62] [63] [64] [65] [66] [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [76] [77] [78] [79] [80] [81] [82] [83] [84] [85] [86] [87] [88] [89] [90] [91] [92] [93] [94] [95] [96] [97] [98] [99] [100]

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For	Steamer	To Sail
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKEW...	"KANGCHOW"	On 30th Jan., D.L.
NWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KWANGCHOW"	On 30th Jan., 10 a.m.
SAIGON ...	"HANTANG"	On 30th Jan., 4 p.m.
SAIGON ...	"KUBICHOW"	On 31st Jan., D.L.
NOHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TUNNAN"	On 31st Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"YANGCHOW"	On 1st Feb., 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOW"	On 3rd Feb., D.L.
HAIPHONG ...	"CHEMAN"	On 4th Feb., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KALGAN"	On 6th Feb., D.L.
WUHAWEI, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 8th Feb., 4 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"LINAN"	On 10th Feb., D.L.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"KWEIYANG"	On 11th Feb., 10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Wampoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single-berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

CARGO & PASSENGER OAF BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE 31, Des Voeux Road, 2nd.

[4]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS;

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Sandakan, Manila & Australian Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	18th Feb.	24th Feb.

The Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried; and a full crew of experienced hands. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone Central No. 33. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

For NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "HOWE CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 8th January.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FIVE CARGO OF THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT.

BLACK SEA & TANUPE PORT

TRIESTE having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port

or through Bills of Lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 1st February.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing second half of January.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing second half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via COLOMBO.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing about 10th February.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

[16]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,

MANAGING AGENTS:

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY**FLEET CORPORATION.**

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports \$120 payable in local currency

First Class Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "PRESIDENT FIERCE" ... Feb. 1st 10 a.m. ... Feb. 23rd

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 14th ... Mar. 8th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Mar. 8th ... Mar. 28th

Sailings and Fares subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Feb. 5th ... Feb. 7th

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Feb. 25th ... Feb. 27th

S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Mar. 5th ... Mar. 7th

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

For CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and HANGKONG.

S.S. "LAKE PAUL" ... Feb. 2nd.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, GALVESTON, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE & NEW YORK.

S.S. "DEYDEN" ... Feb. 6th.

S.S. "HAYFORD" ... Mar. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone Central 2141 Address Cable: "SOLANO" 1st Floor, Queen's Building, Hong Kong

Agents at CANTON: REISS & CO. [15]

JAPAN COAL

AND

GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

AGENTS FOR:

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKYO

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

